"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; unsettled Friday; moderate northeast gales off the coast.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,949. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON DEMANDS PEACE IN MEXICO; WARNS FACTIONS

Must Unite "in a Very Short Time," or United States Will Act to Save Country.

INSISTS UPON STABLE RULE

Will Lend Moral Support to Man or Men Able to Restore Constitutional Government.

POINTS TO PRESENT CHAOS

Country Devastated and People Starving, and America Can Wait No Longer.

RECOGNITION AS WEAPON

Embargo on Arms Also Proposed—Washington Foresees Armed Intervention in End.

SOME VILLISTAS WELCOME IT

But Mexicans on Border Resent Interference — Red Cross to Pour Food Supplies Into Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson's warning to the Mexican factions, calling upon them to compose their difficulties and declaring that, unless they do so "within a very short time," this Government "will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people," was issued from the White House today and later was telegraphed to Mexico for delivery to the leaders of the several revolutionary parties. The statement marks the end of the administration's policy of "watchful waiting."

It was said today that, while the President was believed to have a plan in mind for meeting the situation, no program had been agreed upon and would not be until the crisis came. The first move of the President, if Carranza, Villa, and the other leaders should fail to unite and set up a central Government, it is believed, would be to arrange with Mexicans desirous of peace to establish a central Government and then immediately recognize the Government thus formed. Foreign Governments are now being sounded to ascertain if they will join with the United States in giving similar recognition, and it is expected that the A B C nations of South America—Argentine, Brazil, and Chile—will be the first to aid in this way.

That this is the plan the President has in mind was indicated broadly in the statement issued from the White House. The Government, the President declared, must presently "lend its active moral support to some man or group of men," who can establish a government that the great powers of the world can recognize.

According to talk in Washington, the man who is looked upon with most favor in connection with a prospective effort to set up a central government is General Eduardo Iturbide, a member of the old Imperial family of Mexico, one of whose relatives of the same name was chosen by the unfortunate Maximilian to be his heir to the Mexican throne. General Iturbide has been in Washington for many months and has had conferences with many public men, who have been impressed with his personality.

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT.

The President's statement is as follows:

For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the Constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people, and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

All professing the same objects, they are, nevertheless, unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who were expected to support it.

Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection, either, for her own citizens, or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a Government.

Cannot Stand Indifferent.

In these circumstances the people and Government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people.

Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every

Continued on Page 4.

OFFER SAFE CONDUCT FOR DR. DERNBURG

Allies Won't Prevent Return to Germany of Kaiser's Unofficial Mouthpiece in America.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The British, French and Russian Embassies have assured the State Department that they will give safe conduct to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-Colonial Secretary of Germany, when he leaves the United States. Dr. Dernburg, it is reported, will sail for Norway on June 12.

When Dr. Dernburg, a few weeks ago, as a climax to a series of speeches which had aroused the resentment of the Washington Government, justified the sinking of the Lusitania in a public address, there were broad intimations that through the German Embassy he might be invited to leave the country.

PASSENGER STEAMER BLOWN UP; SEVEN LOST

Germans Torpedo British Liner Saidieh in North Sea; Woman Among the Dead.

LONDON, June 2.—The British steamer Saidieh, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Hull, was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea. Seven members of the crew were drowned, and a stewardess died from shock. Forty-one survivors were landed today at Chatham.

The Saidieh had a crew of forty-eight Greeks, a British commander and eight passengers of different nationalities. All assert that no warning was given before the vessel was torpedoed. She sank fifteen minutes after the explosion.

CHATHAM, England, June 2.—Captain Jenkins of the steamer Saidieh, which was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea with a loss of seven members of her crew, testified at the Coroner's inquest tonight.

"I was on the bridge," Captain Jenkins testified, "and the force of the explosion blew me off my feet. When I regained my position I saw a hundred yards away the periscope of a submarine.

"I blew the whistle, summoning the crew to the boats, but seven of them, engineers and firemen, who were in the stokehold had no time to reach the boats and went down with the ship, which sank in a few moments. Something went wrong with the launching of the No. 3 boat. Those in it fell into the water, but all were rescued. A stewardess, who was in this boat, died later from shock."

The Saidieh was owned by the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company of London. She was formerly the steamship Pretoria and was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1878. She was 350 feet long and of 1,984 tons net.

GERMANS AT FRONT BITTER TOWARD US

Soldiers Manifest Their Deep Animosity in Dealings With American Correspondents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 3.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News sends the following story, written by a correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, who has just visited the German front line in the west, as illustrating the animosity to America felt by the soldiers:

"After leaving the trenches an officer who was our guide walked across to some bushes and pushed them aside, as if searching for something. Behind them we saw a well-concealed battery of field howitzers. I had brought with me a good supply of cigars for the men, and at the first gun my gift was gladly accepted. At the next, however, one man after another refused.

"I put it down to shyness on account of officers being present and pressed my gifts. The men now refused so roughly that it was obvious my gift was really unacceptable. I therefore went to the group of officers to ask them the reason for this peculiar attitude of the men.

"They were as much surprised as I was, and considered all the possibilities till at last an orderly ran up to explain that he had discovered the reason. The artillerists had got the idea that I was an American. The day before a shell of American make had struck the battery, and now they would receive no presents from a 'cursed Yankee.'

"At headquarters later our American colleagues were reminded in another way that Germans were not thankful to their countrymen for what they had supplied to the enemy. The corps commander had offered us dinner and one of the Americans sat next to a Major, with whom he got on very well. When they rose from the table the Major said to this American neighbor that he wished to give him a small souvenir of their pleasant intercourse. Then he carefully took from his pocket two splinters from an American shell, which he presented to the correspondent."

CONFEDERATES LAUD COURSE OF PRESIDENT

Veterans of the South Cheer His Name and Commend His Courage.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—The United Confederate Veterans at their reunion here today adopted a resolution in which they said:

"The United Confederate Veterans in their twenty-fifth annual reunion, assembled at Richmond, Va., send greetings to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. As soldiers, who know only too well the horrors of war, and as citizens of a reunited country, we are glad at heart that we have at Washington a President who, strictly neutral between warring nations, will, with wisdom and courage, stand for all regard and respect for the honor of the American flag and a proper observance of the full rights of the humblest American citizen.

Great applause followed the reading of the resolution. The veterans again cheered the name of the President when Congressman Heflin of Alabama asserted that the defenders of the South had been spared "to see a man, born in the Southland, the son of a Confederate soldier, the President of the United States."

General Bennett H. Young of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected Commander in Chief of the veterans.

A STRENGTHENING TONIC—Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A teaspoonful in a glass of cold water makes an invigorating, refreshing tonic. —Advt.

DODGING SHELLS IN THE BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH

They Fall Around The Times Correspondent Near Neuville St. Vaast.

HE SEES A MINE EXPLODE

Houses and Men Form a Cloud of Debris When the French Sappers Do Their Work.

FINDING GERMAN TRENCHES

A Civilian's Innocent Inquiry Answered by a Rain of Shells Upon Them.

SHRAPNELING AEROPLANES

Picturesque Puffs of White Smoke Against the Blue Sky the Sign of Deadly Peril.

WHY GERMAN FLIERS RAN

Their French Antagonists Carried Mitrailleuses, While the Taubes Were Armed Only with Rifles.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—This is a story about what, in the minds of the French military authorities, ranks as the greatest battle of the war in the western theatre of operations, excepting the battle of the Marne, which has already taken its place among the decisive battles of the world's history. This battle is still raging, although its first stages have been definitely settled in favor of the French, who are continuing their progress with less and less opposition.

So far the battle has received no name. The French official communiqués laconically refer to it as "operations in the section north of Arras."

I cannot minutely describe the conflict; no one can do that at this stage. I can, however, write about it and tell what I have seen these past few days when the Ministry of War authorized me to accompany a special mission there, to which I was the only foreigner accredited. I purpose to call this struggle the battle of the Labyrinth, for "labyrinth" is the name applied to the vast system of intrenchments all through that region, and from which the Germans are being literally blasted almost foot by foot by an extravagant use of French melinite.

There have been successive chapters by different writers, describing and disposing of as finished—though it is not finished—still another battle which, from the English point of view, takes top rank, namely, the battle of Ypres. While a British defeat at Ypres might mean the loss of Dunkirk and possibly of Calais, a French defeat at the Labyrinth would allow the Germans to sweep clear across Northern France, cutting all communication with England.

Battle Began Last October.

The battle of The Labyrinth really began last October, when General de Maud-Huy stopped the Prussian Guard before Arras with his motley array of tired Territorials, whom he gathered together in a mighty rush northward after the battle of the Marne. The crack Guards regiments afterward took on the job at Ypres, while the Crown Prince of Bavaria assumed the vain task of attempting to break the more southward passage to the sea.

All Winter de Maud'huy worried him, not seeking to make a big advance, but contenting himself with the record of never having lost a single trench. With the return of warm weather, just after the big French advance in Champagne, this sector was chosen by Joffre as the place in which to take the heart out of his enemy by the delivery of a mighty blow.

The Germans probably thought that the French intended to concentrate in the Vosges, as next door to Champagne; so they carted all their poison gases there and to Ypres, where their ambition still maintains ascendancy over their good sense. But where the Germans think Joffre is likely to strike is usually the place furthest from his thoughts. Activities in the Arras sector were begun under the personal command of the Commander in Chief, who was still personally directing operations during my visit only two days ago.

I doubt whether until the war is over it will be possible adequately to describe the battle, or rather, the series of battles extending along this particular front of about fifty miles. "Labyrinth" certainly is the fittest word to call it. I always had a fairly accurate sense of direction; but,

Continued on Page 2.

Will the Pope Leave Rome?

An interesting article on a much discussed theme by a veteran diplomat in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ITALIANS CROSS THE UPPER ISONZO

Establish Themselves Firmly on Monte Nero Ridge, Six Miles North of Tolmino.

AUSTRIANS MASS IN CARNIA

Cadorna's Columns on Tyrol—Trentino Frontiers Link Up in Preparation for Fresh Advance.

ROME, June 2.—Fog, rain, and swollen rivers, rushing like torrents, continue to interfere with the operations across the frontier, but in Friule General Cadorna's troops succeeded in establishing themselves firmly on the Monte Nero ridge across the Isonzo River.

Monte Nero is at an altitude of 7,000 feet and lies northeast of Caporetta and six miles to the northwest of Tolmino. Its occupation is taken by military men to indicate a continuation of the Italian plan to press on the Austrians north of Goritz and threaten them in the rear. It is believed that the Austrians understood their danger, as they did all that was possible to repulse the Italians, but were compelled to retire after suffering heavy losses.

Following is the report of the operations as issued today by the War Office:

On the Friule frontier we have solidly occupied the ridge of Monte Nero, on the left bank of the Isonzo, and about ten kilometers (about six miles) to the northwest of Tolmino. On the afternoon of the 31st the enemy tried to dislodge us from the occupied localities by means of violent counter-attacks, but was everywhere repulsed.

On the Carnia frontier from the head of the Raccolana valley we harassed, by an efficacious long-distance fire, attempts of the enemy to build a bridge over an Alpine torent beyond the frontier on the northern slope of the Predil. The enemy's artillery replied without result. As an outcome of offensive reconnaissances extending beyond the head of the Val Dogna we captured some enemy stores. The bad weather which prevailed throughout the whole of the day prevented more extensive operations.

On the Tyrol-Trentino frontier no fighting of any importance has been reported. Our troops advanced in the valley of the Guidicaric and occupied Storo and pushed on until they were near Condino, linking up with the strong Alpine detachments which had made a descent upon the Chiese River from the rugged valley of Caffaro, to Val Camonica.

To check the forces which are advancing in the Carnia region, on the border northeast of Trent, the Austrians are concentrating troops behind Monte Croce Pass. This pass lies like an open door between the Zellionkofel and Coglian mountains, 8,500 feet high, on the west, and the Palpiccolo mountain, about 6,000 feet high, on the east. From the pass issues a road leading to the valley of the River Drave.

The Milan Secolo, in its issue of today, urges the Italian authorities to take drastic measures against, and even to shoot those persons who are found guilty of speculating with contraband in favor of Germany and Austria. Such men are smugglers, the paper says, but at this time smugglers are no better than traitors and spies.

The Secolo calls attention to the fact that as there is at present no state of war between Italy and Germany, certain products may still be exported from Italy into Germany, which means Austria. It urges that these conditions be changed.

Reports Italian Attacks Repulsed.

VIENNA, June 2, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian frontier, the War Office today gave out the following:

In the Italian war theatre all the undertakings of the enemy have been unsuccessful. The bombardment of the Plateau of Lavarone, Folgaria and the Carinthian barriers, with a great expenditure of ammunition, has caused no material damage to our fortifications.

No important fighting has taken place on the frontiers of Tyrol or Carinthia.

On the coastal frontier an enemy attack on the ridge was repulsed with heavy Italian losses.

WON FIERCE FIGHT FOR PASS.

Italians Checked Five Attacks, Then Swept Austrians Before Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN ITALY, June 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Details of the fighting in Monte Croce Pass over the North Venetian Alps show it to have been one of the most dramatic episodes in the new operations.

Five times the tried troops of Austria attacked, advancing afresh over their dead. Five times they were hurled back, broken and disordered by the telling fire of the Italian infantry. They had had enough. Their energy and ardor were spent, and they advanced no more.

Then the Italians, who hitherto had been fighting a stubborn defensive fight, dashed forward. Falling upon the bewildered and disorganized Austrians, they put them to flight. Rain was falling heavily and there was a heavy mist which silhouetted men and mountains in ghostlike gray, but the Alpini, one of the best fighting units of the whole Italian Army, were not to be denied or held in leash by rain or fog. They swept through the severely shaken Austrian ranks.

In vain Austrian officers sacrificed themselves in attempting to rally their broken units. The Austrian infantry made a poor effort to withstand the impact of the Italian shock. They were simply overwhelmed and annihilated.

HORSES OF ST. MARK'S REMOVED FROM VENICE

Fear That Famous Bronzes May Be Damaged by Hostile Airships or Warships.

ROME, June 1, via Paris, June 2.—The famous gilded horses which have adorned for a century the principal portal of the cathedral of St. Mark's

Continued on Page 2.

MORE PRZEMYSL DEFENSES TAKEN

Vienna Reports the Capture of Two Fortifications on the Northern Front.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS GROW

Directed at Positions East of the San, but Repulsed with Loss, Austrians Assert.

LONDON, June 2.—The battle for Przemysl, which is proving one of the most stubborn and sanguinary of the war, continues with unabated fury.

Both sides have poured reinforcements into the field, and with attacks and counter-attacks the losses in men and material are piling up to an unprecedented extent.

The German and Austrian reports say that some of the fortifications on the northern front have already fallen, and that on the southeastern front the Teutonic troops are making progress toward the railway that joins the fortress with Lemberg. But the latest Petrograd communication says that the Germans who got into one fort, were driven out, and makes no mention of the capture of Stry or other successes claimed by the Austro-Germans.

Simultaneously with this battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the Bzura lines toward Warsaw, but whether this a serious attempt to capture the Polish capital, or only a diversion to prevent the Russians from sending more reinforcements into Galicia, is not disclosed.

The Austro-Germans assert that they captured upward of 300,000 Russians and an immense amount of material in the month of May. Despite this, the Russians do not appear to have slackened their resistance.

The official statement issued by the Austrian War Office tonight reads as follows:

The Russians have renewed their strong attacks against the allied troops on the eastern bank of the San. Desperate attacks everywhere have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses.

On the northern front of Przemysl two additional fortifications have been taken by storm, and we have maintained the conquered ground.

South of the Dniester our attacks are making successful progress. Hostile positions between Stry and Drohobycz were stormed yesterday.

Strong Russian forces, which yesterday attacked our position near Solowina, in South Galicia, suffered severe losses. They retreated and, at some points, took to flight.

Besides the booty mentioned in the German communication as having been captured during the month of May from the Russians we took 189 ammunition wagons and a quantity of other war material, such as 8,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 5,500,000 cartridges, and 32,000 rifles.

Report Huge Russian Losses.

The following report on the operations in the eastern theatre of war was issued today by the German General Staff:

Successful engagements occurred against minor Russian divisions at Neuhausen, fifty kilometres (about thirty miles) northeast of Libau, and at Shidikl, sixty-nine kilometres (about forty miles) southeast of Libau. The same thing happened further south in the district of Shavli, and on the Dubysa, southeast of Kielmy and between Uglamy and Ejargola. At Shavli we took 500 prisoners.

Further Russian intrenchments situated around Dunkowiczki (near Phzemysl) were taken by storm yesterday. After the victory at Stry the allied troops advanced yesterday in the direction of Medenice.

In the month of May 863 officers and 268,869 men were taken prisoners in the southeastern theatre of war, while 251 cannon and 576 machine-guns were captured. Of these numbers, the capturing of 400 officers, including two Generals, 153,254 men, 160 cannon, including twenty-eight heavy ones, and 403 machine guns is to the credit of the troops under General Mackensen.

Including prisoners taken in the eastern theatre of war, as well as those announced yesterday, the total number of Russians who have fallen into the hands of the Germanic allied troops during the month of May amounts to about 1,000 officers and more than 300,000 men.

SAYS MACKENSEN FACES GRAVE DANGER

British Observer Thinks German Communications on the San Are Threatened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 3.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says that the position of the German armies on the right bank of the San is such that either a remarkable temporary success of Mackensen's extremely daring manoeuvre or a crushing disaster must follow within a very brief period.

"The Germans," he says, "have here a million men dependent upon a narrow neck of territory, not seven miles wide on the San, for their only communication with their base. Their front is within eight miles of Mosciska, which is their immediate objective station on the main line of the railway to Lemberg. Both flanks are being attacked by Russians, who had, according to yesterday's bulletin, succeeded in stopping the advance of this enormous mass of men toward the east. The Russians have been busy, gradually closing in upon the narrow neck of land, originally running from Jaroslau to the River Lubaczowka, which is alone available for connection with the German rear. The success of the gallant Third Caucasian Army Corps have now considerably narrowed this neck. Mackensen has dashed in to gain at any cost a point on the railway behind Przemysl and to join hands with the Germans

Continued on Page 3.

INNOCENT LIVES MUST BE SAFE AT SEA BEFORE DISCUSSION GOES FURTHER, PRESIDENT TELLS VON BERNSTORFF

Berlin Complains of Lack of Washington News; Officials Pacific, But Press Firebrands Busy

BERLIN, (via London,) June 2.—The officials of the Government and the general public are waiting expectantly upon the American developments in the exchange of notes between Germany and the United States respecting the Lusitania—expectancy which is deepened by the fact that no trustworthy indications regarding the American attitude on the German answer are yet available here.

The German Foreign Office is unable to communicate with Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador at Washington, except by wireless in plain language, and even this mode of communication is uncertain during periods when the static conditions of the atmosphere are unfavorable.

Reports which reach the newspapers are regarded with suspicion, not only because they come exclusively through British channels, but on account of their contradictory character.

One set of reports intimates that the German counter-proposals have been found to harmonize with Mr. Bryan's plan of providing for a period of investigation in cases of international conflict, while other advices reproduce various American editorials, declaring that the German note is utterly unacceptable, and demanding that steps of varying degrees of aggressiveness be taken.

While waiting, the time is being utilized by some of the more aggressive German newspapers and writers of the type of Reventlow, to launch abusive articles against the United States and President Wilson's policy, but the press and public generally seem desirous of avoiding anything which might increase the tension between the two Governments while the German note is under consideration. In this they are acting in complete accord with the Foreign Office, which apparently is sincerely anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States and deprecates any publication which would tend to inflame the feelings either in Germany or America.

There seems to be no doubt that the Foreign Office would rejoice at a solution consistent with German interests, and it is considered here that one of the unfortunate features of the situation is the inability of the Foreign Office to cope with the chronic firebrands of the press.

Count von Reventlow's contribution to the Tages Zeitung today is a violent commentary on stories of the existence of a working agreement between the United States and Great Britain, supported by alleged citations from a book on Pan-Germanism by Professor Roland G. Usher of St. Louis. He quotes Professor Usher as announcing the existence in 1897 of a secret agreement on the part of the United States with Great Britain, France, and Russia for joint action against Germany, which agreement, he says, still exists. He urges, therefore, against the slightest concession on the part of Germany as harmful.

The Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on London dispatches regarding the forthcoming note from President Wilson, says:

"We can calmly wait and see whether President Wilson follows Reuter's friendly advice. If he is really of the opinion that consideration for humanity in this case was disregarded by Germany, and not by the Cunard Line, which embarked many passengers on a steamer loaded with war munitions, then all further discussion is superfluous. So, too, if he should characterize the thousands of cases of shells and shrapnel as a small quantity of ammunition—a characterization which would apply only if compared with the total consumption of the Allies, or their enormous orders in the United States.

"The head of the American nation, however, will probably not act according to Reuter's dictation. Reuter, in any case, will wait vainly for an acknowledgment by the German Government that a wrong was committed in sinking the Lusitania, and we shall continue our submarine warfare as Germany's vital interests may require."

INSISTS ON HUMANITY FIRST

Ambassador Asks Facilities for Informing Germany of Feeling Here.

WILL SEND HIS MESSAGE

State Department to Transmit It Through Ambassador Gerard.

MAY DELAY AMERICAN NOTE

Washington Inclined to Give Berlin Time to Understand American Sentiment.

LUSITANIA AFFIDAVITS UP

Federal Authorities Investigating Persons Who Swore That the Liner Had Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson, in a personal conversation today with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said frankly that this Government would not consent to discuss the details of the controversy between the two nations growing out of the Lusitania disaster and Germany's submarine warfare, until the German Government had assented to the principle that the lives of innocent noncombatants should not be sacrificed on the high seas.

At Count von Bernstorff's request, arrangements were made for him to send through the State Department and the American Ambassador in Berlin, a report to his Government of the position of the President and a statement of the feeling aroused in this country over the unsatisfactory response of Germany to the American note of May 13. The report will be transmitted, of course, in the cipher code of the United States diplomatic service.

The conversation between the President and the German Ambassador was as frank as it was cordial. It served to clear the diplomatic atmosphere, and when the Ambassador left the White House he was in the possession of intimate information that left no doubt as to what this Government had in mind, and how it would view a failure on the part of Germany to give the assurances for which the United States had asked—that unarmed ships and their passengers and crews should be immune from attack without warning, and that human lives should not be sacrificed or endangered as they were in the case of the Lusitania and several other ships. As a result of this interview, a distinctly hopeful feeling prevails tonight in some quarters that the German-American crisis may pass without a severance of the relations of the two countries. But this hopefulness is not general.

Germany in the Dark.

The hopeful feeling is based on the understanding that the German Government has not been able to obtain a correct account of the seriousness with which the American Government and people regard the attitude of Germany toward the insistence of President Wilson that Germany must abandon her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels. The unsatisfactory character of the German answer has been ascribed to the failure of the Imperial authorities to obtain correct information regarding the views of the American public. That his Government had been practically shut off from means of getting confidential reports from him as to the attitude of the United States, was related to the President by the German Ambassador, and in consequence of his representations, the President consented that the agency of the State Department and the American Ambassador at Berlin should be utilized to enable him to send a report to the Berlin Foreign Office.

It was this desire to make arrangements for intimate communication with his Government that formed the primary, or at least the ostensible reason for Count von Bernstorff's visit to the White House today. According to the explanation made of the circumstances leading up to the visit, officials of the Administration have heard suggestions for the past three weeks, in fact ever since the Lusitania was sunk, that Count von Bernstorff would like to have an interview with the President to discuss the international situation, but particularly to seek an arrangement by which the Ambassador would be able to communicate freely with the German Government concerning the attitude of the

AFFIDAVITS ABOUT LUSITANIA GUNS

Gustav Stahl Says His Friend, Steward Lietch, Showed Him Four.

BRUCKNER SAW A 'CANNON'

Standing on the Pier When He Saw It—Affidavits Submitted by the German Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In his conversation with President Wilson today the German Ambassador said that he had obtained evidence through means of affidavits that the Lusitania was an armed vessel, as asserted by the German Government. The affidavits to which Count von Bernstorff referred have been placed in possession of the State Department, which has turned them over to the Department of Justice for an investigation as to the statements sworn to and the character of the individuals making them.

One of the affidavits is made by Gustav Stahl of 20 Leroy Street, New York City. He says:

On the day prior to the sailing of the Lusitania, I was asked by my friend, A. Lietch, who was employed as first cabin steward, to help him to bring his trunk aboard. In the course of the evening we went on board, without being hindered by the quartermaster on guard. After having remained some time in the "gloria" (steward's quarters, we went to the stern main deck. About 15 to 18 feet from the entrance to the "gloria," on port and starboard, respectively, I saw two guns of 12 to 15 centimeters. They were covered with leather, but the barrel was distinctly to be seen. To satisfy my curiosity I unfastened the buckles to ascertain the calibre of the guns. I could also ascertain that the guns were mounted on deck on wooden blocks. The guns were placed about three feet from the respective ship-sides and the wall could be removed at that particular place.

On the foredeck there were also two guns of the same calibre and covered in the same manner. They were placed at about 15 to 20 feet from the entrance of the crew's quarters and four feet from the ship side, where the wall could also be removed.

Josephine Weir, who describes herself as a New York boarding house keeper, provided another affidavit. She swore that Lietch, who is named in Stahl's statement, told her he was to sail on the Lusitania as a steward, and when she spoke of the danger from German submarines he said:

"Oh, I am not afraid. We have four big brightly polished copper guns."

A man named Grieve has an affidavit that he heard Lietch make this statement to Mrs. Weir.

In an affidavit furnished by one Bruckner it is stated that he saw a cannon on the Lusitania. He was standing on the dock in New York at the time, he avers.

The affidavits were supplied to the State Department by the German Embassy in order to support the allegation, contained in the German response to President Wilson's note of May 13, that

Continued on Page 2.

SARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.—Advt.

BERLIN IN THE DARK, BERNSTORFF PLEA

Providence Journal Hears He Hinted at Concessions if Time Were Allowed

AND COMMUNICATION FREE

Yet, Paper Charges, He Edited and Sent Back von Jagow's Note Before Presentation.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, June 3.—The Providence Journal prints the following:

"From an authoritative source The Journal is enabled to print this morning the details of the statement made by Ambassador von Bernstorff to President Wilson yesterday during the course of the interview requested by the Ambassador.

"Count von Bernstorff begged the President to take into consideration, before making any definite reply to the German note, that communication between himself and his Government was very difficult; first, because of inability to make use of cables that do not pass through enemy's country and, second, because of the rapidly deteriorating static conditions surrounding the dispatch of wireless messages from Sayville and Tuckerton at this time of the year.

"He added that if it had not been for these conditions the German note would have gone more thoroughly into the questions at issue, but that he had been unable to properly acquaint his Government with the real sentiment in this country before the note was sent.

Chance for Concessions.

"He expressed his conviction that if time permitted before the President's reply he would be able to secure from the Imperial German Government the following so-called concessions to American sentiment:

"First—That Germany is willing to discontinue its submarine attacks on vessels aboard which there are known to be citizens of the United States, if the United States Government, on the other hand, will suggest to citizens of the United States that in the future, when taking passage for Europe, they should travel only on such vessels as are known not to be carrying contraband of war.

"Second—That the Imperial German Government will not attack merchant vessels of any country with submarines until such vessels are positively known to be carrying contraband of war.

"Third—That Germany's course will be made much easier in this direction if the President will issue a proclamation stating that ships of belligerent nations carrying contraband of war must not accept United States citizens as passengers. In that event Germany will be able to conduct her submarine warfare in

Continued on Page 2.

United States. It was represented unofficially that communication with Berlin by wireless was unsatisfactory, and it was impossible for Count von Bernstorff to send cipher messages by cable, because they would pass through British territory and would be confiscated there.

Waited for Bernstorff to Act.

While the President was credited with appreciating this situation and with having a certain sympathy with the difficulties of the German Ambassador, it was said that he did not feel that he should invite Count von Bernstorff to visit the White House for a discussion of the matters involved, unless a direct request for an interview came from the Ambassador himself. On last Monday such a request did come to the President from Count von Bernstorff, and Mr. Wilson readily assented to it. Today at noon was fixed as the time for the Ambassador's call.

A direct request for an interview would have been granted anyhow, but it was said today that recent statements of the difficulties of communication between the United States and Germany that had been brought to the attention of the Administration officials had impressed them with the justice of the complaints of interference with messages.

One case in point mentioned in this connection involved a dispatch sent by the German Embassy here to the Berlin Foreign Office last week. Count von Bernstorff had sent a plain language message to the Foreign Office, saying that the American press was insistent on a settlement of the submarine warfare cases since the attack on the American steamer Nebraskan. The message came back to the United States in the form of a cabled press dispatch, but in that form it indicated that Count von Bernstorff had expressed his own opinion, and not that of the American press. It was explained at the German Embassy that the dispatch was sent by Count von Bernstorff in accordance with his practice of informing the German Government of matters of interest in the United States, and that, like other similar messages, it was sent in plain language in order to facilitate quick transmission. The view of Embassy officials was that the message had been purposely garbled in being retransmitted to this country as a press dispatch, and it was suggested that the garbling had been due to British sources.

Another incident which was cited as indicating that news from Europe that might be regarded as favorable to Germany was interfered with had to do with a reported address from the Pope to American Catholics, calling on them to pray for the restoration of peace. It was alleged that a press message telling of the Pope's action was suppressed when it reached England in the course of cable communication, for the reason that it might influence American Catholics against the Allies in their continuance of the war. This instance was mentioned, however, merely to support the argument of the difficulties of telegraphic communication necessary to inform the German Government and people of news and public sentiment elsewhere in the world.

Ambassador Pleased.

Count von Bernstorff appeared at the White House just before noon and was received by Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, who serves as a sort of Chamberlain at the White House on ceremonial occasions. The Ambassador was shown to the Blue Room, the most formal of the State apartments, and was greeted there by the President. Afterward it was said that the Ambassador was greatly pleased with his reception and had described the President's manner as one of marked cordiality. The President asked his visitor to be seated and they entered at once on a frank and intimate conversation that lasted for about twenty-five minutes. When the Ambassador left the White House he was smiling and apparently was in excellent humor.

It was ascertained tonight that the Ambassador found the President entirely sympathetic to his explanation of the difficulties of communicating with Berlin, particularly when it was made clear that on account of these difficulties the Ambassador was unable to give his Government an adequate idea of American public sentiment. The explanation of the Ambassador suggested that the position taken by Germany in its response to the American representations had been due to a failure to understand that the people of the United States were aroused, and that every word contained in the President's note had been written in solemn seriousness and would be adhered to.

The President is understood to have waived all formality and he and Count von Bernstorff entered into a frank and free discussion of the differences between the two countries. This attitude gave the President the opportunity of making clear to the Ambassador thta the United States Government would not recede from its insistence that Germany should furnish guarantees that submarine attacks on merchant vessels would be discontinued unless it could be arranged that ample opportunity should be given for passengers and crews to reach a place of safety before such vessels were sunk. The American position is that the rule of visit and search must be adhered to in order to ascertain beyond a doubt the status of the vessel and her cargo, and the immunity of those aboard her from danger. Count von Bernstorff, it was said, was particularly anxious to learn just what the President meant by his reference in the American note of May 13 to the necessity for the discontinuance of Germany's submarine warfare. He was represented as having been desirous of obtaining light as to whether this Government held that crews of belligerent merchant ships, carrying contraband to Germany's enemies, were to be regarded as immune from danger of submarine attack.

It is believed that the President told the Ambassador that if Germany could conduct the submarine warfare in a way that would not endanger the lives and property of neutrals, there would be no objection to the submarines being used as commerce destroyers. The President, however, is understood to have explained that observance of the rule of visit and search would be insisted upon in the case of unarmed merchantmen.

Must Give Assurances.

The important outcome of the conference was the explanation by the President that this Government desired Germany to give assurances before other questions relating to the Lusitania and the merchant ships that had been attacked by German submarines could be taken up for discussion through diplomatic channels. Upon this point the President is known to be firm and it is believed that he made his position so plain that the German Government will not fail to understand from the communication it will receive from Count von Bernstorff that unless the assurances are forthcoming, the relations between the two countries will be broken.

Whether the American response to the German note received here Monday morning, which the President and most of the Cabinet regard as entirely unsatisfactory, will be delayed until after the German Government has had an opportunity to consider the information that Count von Bernstorff will transmit as a result of his conversation with President Wilson today, has not been disclosed, but it is understood that no determination on this point has been reached. The President and his advisers showed during their discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting that they did not believe the situation called for unusual haste.

The White House was deluged today with telegrams from American citizens of German birth and German societies in this country asking the President not to take drastic action in the German crisis.

The senders of the telegrams said generally that the situation did not call for any drastic proceeding. Most of these messages were so similar in language as to suggest a concerted arrangement for sending them.

No comment on the subject of these telegrams was obtainable, but it was understood that they had not affected the situation in any way.

VON JAGOW NOTE A 'LECTURE.'

Frankfurter Zeitung Holds Also That Might Goes Before Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 3.—The Times says this morning: "The German note to the United States was issued to the German press on Sunday night. The most curious of the first comments was that of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which recognized that the German note was not a reply to the American note at all, and treated the reply as a sort of lecture for the benefit of President Wilson, intending to produce a fresh American statement which might be followed by a real German answer, that journal said.

"'To begin with, we present our view of the Lusitania to the critical judgment of Americans, which may, perhaps, be more impartial now that the first heat has passed away. This American judgment we shall receive in answer to the document now delivered. Only then will the German Government finally express its own attitude toward the demands which America finds occasion to raise.'

"The same article contains the following:

"'Undoubtedly Germany from a legal point of view is within her rights as a belligerent nation. Between Germany and England the rule exists that might goes before right. One may condemn the brutality of the procedure, but that does not alter the rule.'"

BET WE WILL GO TO WAR.

But Italians Would Much Prefer Our Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 2.—Italians are taking every means to obtain news of the dispute between the United States and Germany, as it will have a direct interest for them, should the former go to war.

The general opinion is that Germany would prefer the United States as an open enemy rather than as a hostile neutral, and would seem to be trying to bring her into the conflict.

As a whole Italians prefer that America should not declare war, as they think her benevolent neutrality far more useful than the men and ships she would be able to provide to fight. However, betting here favors her going to war, as it is said that Germany, even if she desires, cannot give a satisfactory reply, while so proud a nation as the United States will never back down.

WOMAN IN MILAN CELL AS ACCOMPLICE OF SPY

Says She Is a Chicago Singer, But Has German Accent—Aided Bavarian Officer.

MILAN, June 2.—Isabelle Wade, aged 37, of Chicago, was arrested here today on the charge of being an accomplice of a Bavarian officer who is accused of being a spy.

A few days ago the police arrested Martin Schehammer, a Bavarian officer, on suspicion of espionage. He had made several visits to the Provinces of Brescia and Verona in the war zone.

It was learned that Schehammer had lived in several Italian towns, Milan and Rome included, and had many addresses. His close acquaintance with Isabelle Wade of Chicago, a singer, was discovered and the police found the woman living in an apartment here under the name of Margherita Martello.

Search of her apartment revealed a large package of correspondence in cipher, and military maps of important strategic value in the Provinces of Alessandria, Udine, Verona and Bassano. These were contained in a large valise, in which also were field glasses and a revolver. From another package of German correspondence it would appear that Isabelle Wade had had dealings with the police of Berlin.

The woman at first maintained that she was Margherita Martello, and had found the valise in the street, but after spending a short time in prison she admitted her real identity and declared that Schehammer had placed the valise in her hands, saying that he was shadowed by the police and feared he would be arrested at any moment, and that it was necessary to hide the documents.

Although the woman continued to affirm that she is an American, the authorities profess to believe that she is a German because of her strong German accent, and also because she has admitted living several years in Munich, where she met Schehammer in 1907.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 2.—The police are investigating every detail connected with the sojourn here of Isabelle Wade of Chicago, arrested in Milan on the charge of complicity in espionage. Records of her visit to Rome are being sought in hotels, pensions, and furnished room houses.

The American Embassy and Consulate also are trying to trace her movements, much to the annoyance of a number of persons whom she approached. She appears to have had several addresses, always near the station. She left Rome often, explaining that she was going to fill singing engagements. Genoa was a frequent destination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The only Isabel Wade in the Chicago directory resides on the West Side and is upward of seventy years old. She knows of no other Isabel Wade in the city.

GERMANS RETAKE SOUCHEZ POSITION

Sugar Refinery Changed Hands Four Times in Twenty-four Hours.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR YPRES

Carry the Chateau Hooge by the Bayonet—Rheims Cathedral Bombarded Again.

LONDON, June 2.—Success by German, British, and French troops is reported from the northern part of the western battlefield today. From Berlin comes the story of the recapture of the sugar refinery at Souchez, twice taken by the French yesterday; and from Paris news of the carrying by a British bayonet charge of the Château Hooge, in the Ypres region, and of French progress to the north of Arras. Rheims has been bombarded again, and the Cathedral is said to have been a special object of the German attack.

Following is the text of the French night report from the War Office in Paris:

In Belgium the British troops have carried at the point of the bayonet the Château Hooge, near Zonnebeke.

To the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast the Germans have delivered a counter attack in "the Labyrinth." We have repulsed them and have made new progress, taking some prisoners.

It is interesting to note that between May 9 and June 1 the French Division which took Carency, Ablain-St. Nazaire, the Maion Mill, and the sugar refinery at Souchez, have made 3,100 prisoners, of whom sixty-four are officers, and buried the bodies of 2,600 Germans, and have themselves lost in killed, wounded or missing, 3,200 men, of which two-thirds are slightly wounded.

In Champagne the Germans attempted a night attack near Beauséjour, but were immediately thrown back in their trenches.

In the outskirts of Le Prêtre Forest we repulsed two violent attacks.

The official report given out in Paris this afternoon follows:

In the sector to the north of Arras the fighting continued last night. In "the Labyrinth," to the southeast of Neuville, we occupied several trenches and made more prisoners. The total number of prisoners made at this point since Monday night is over 450. At Neuville itself we took possession of a group of houses, where we maintained ourselves in spite of several counter-attacks.

In the other parts of this sector, particularly Lorette, there was artillery fighting yesterday.

Along the remainder of the front there is nothing to report with the exception of two bombardments of Rheims, and particularly of the cathedral in that city.

The German War Office statement contains this information:

We shot down a British flying machine at Bixschoote. The occupants, one Belgian and one British officer, were taken prisoners.

The sugar refinery east of Souchez, into which the French penetrated yesterday afternoon, has been recaptured by us. An attack begun by the French against our positions at and south of Neuville during the evening was repulsed. Only a small section of a trench on the other side of the high road from Neuville to Ecurie was occupied by the enemy.

Fighting at close quarters in the Forest of Le Prêtre for the possession of certain portions of the trenches continues.

GERMAN OFFICER DOLEFUL IN DIARY

Reports Army Short of Men and Munitions, Orders Bungled and Troops Stampeding.

PARIS, June 2.—An account of the fighting near Notre Dame de Lorette, as written down by a Captain Sievert, a German officer, in his notebook, is given today in the recital of the "eye-witness at the front," to serve as a comparison with the French official statements concerning combats in that vicinity.

Captain Sievert was killed. His body was one of 4,000 found on the slopes of Rette. His notebook covers the fighting from May 10, the day after the French attack, to May 20, the day the Captain was killed.

An order issued on the evening of May 9 provided for the holding by the Germans of the positions on the Plateau of Lorette and along the Ablain-Carency line. To carry out these instructions Captain Sievert was able to dispose of one battalion of only 272 men, or one-third of its normal fighting strength, before going into battle. His notebook contains repeated demands for help.

"We absolutely need a supply of hand grenades," is an entry in the diary under date of May 11. The number which Captain Sievert received was insufficient, and he could not carry out his attack. Furthermore, the lack of projectiles prevented all chance of success.

Later there was more trouble for the Captain. Orders badly given and confusion of sectors made necessary certain marches and counter-marches under French artillery fire.

"The way from Souchez to Ablain is impracticable," the Captain wrote, "exposing us to incessant artillery fire. Ablain, like Souchez, is nothing but a heap of ruins. Our guide is unable to lead us further, and, wet with sweat, we grope along. The situation is desperate. Our men decamp at each shell which falls, and it is necessary to threaten them with court-martial."

Reinforcements failed to arrive, further difficulties arose, and Captain Sievert wrote that the situation was hopeless. The last page of his diary was written at 10 P. M. of May 20. In it the Captain said:

"The bombardment today completely destroyed what remained of our trenches. The men have been without support for three days. It is impossible to hold this position with such a feeble force. I ask that an officer be sent here to report on the situation. I ask again that the Fourth Company of the 111th Regiment be placed at my disposition.

"The artillery fire of the enemy is frightful, especially that of the heavy guns. We can hear the projectiles of this artillery coming through the air. Every man is watchful and tense, and he wonders where this particular shell is going to fall. The parapet trembles, and a cloud of earth and pieces of shell rain down on us. How long must we remain in this rat trap? I believe now that my nerves are gone. The fire of the enemy has attained its greatest violence. Indescribable—"

Here the tragic notes of Captain Sievert come to an end.

This diary, says the eye-witness, indicates the great success of the French artillery and infantry. At the same time it shows the superhuman efforts Germany is obliged to demand of its army, and this even before the participation of Italy, which, on a new front, will hereafter take part in the siege of German and Austrian fortresses."

FRENCH SAPPERS EFFICIENT.

"Official Observer" Tells How They Blew Up German Front at Carency.

PARIS, June 2.—The part played by engineering corps in the fighting in the region of Arras is described in a narrative from an official observer attached to the French Army, given out here tonight.

"In the vicinity of Carency the battle has been conducted by use of mines since January," the observer writes. "The calm courage shown by our men in the face of great dangers is especially worthy of mention. In this region the galleries and subterranean connecting trenches are more than a mile and a half in length, and the quantity of explosives used from March 6 until May 1 is more than twenty-eight tons.

"On May 9 an attack was begun on Carency. Early in the morning the attack was prepared by artillery and simultaneously by the explosion of seventeen mine fields, which destroyed completely a majority of the enemy's barbed wire fortifications and breastworks and demolished the enemy's subterranean passages. German sappers and miners were killed outright, only seventy being captured.

"This gave great courage to our infantry in charging, owing to the knowledge that the ground beneath them was not mined, and that they need not fear that any minute they might be blown up.

"Many other places also were captured, owing to the splendid work and long preparation of the engineers. Their work was particularly valuable at Lorette and Décauville. The work of the sappers, in the construction of trenches, bomb-proofs, platforms for guns, and superimposed galleries, also has been excellent. As soon as ground has been gained engineers are brought up to organize it against counter attack.

"A letter taken from the body of a German says: 'The French engineers cause us to lead a life of infernal damnation.'"

GIOLITTI FLEES FROM ITALY.

Berlin Paper Says Ex-Premier Who Opposed War Feared Murder.

COPENHAGEN, June 2.—The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin is authority for the statement that Giovanni Giolitti, former Prime Minister of Italy, who led the pacifists in the crisis which superseded the Italian declaration of war upon Austria-Hungary, has fled from Italy.

He was fearful of being murdered, the paper says. An attempt upon his life has been planned.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS SAIL.

650 Quit New York for Native Land on Liner Principe di Udine.

The Italian steamship Principe di Udine sailed for Naples yesterday with 650 reservists on board, who were booked by the Italian Consul, and is the first shipment since war was declared against Austria. During the entire forenoon the Italian Consulato at 226 Lafayette Street was crowded with Italians eager to get back to their native land to fight.

The steamship was scheduled to sail at noon, but was delayed on account of the rush of reservists, to whom free passages home had been given by the Consul. The men were all well set up and physically fit, as they had to pass a rigid medical examination before the tickets were issued to them. They carried only valises or bundles and had no trunks.

CALLS HUNGARIAN LEADERS.

Francis Joseph Confers with Chiefs of Opposition Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 2, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—All the leaders of the Hungarian Opposition have been asked to Vienna for a private audience with the Emperor.

Count Andrassy has already been received and Count Apponyi probably will be received tomorrow and Count Zichy on Friday.

ITALIANS CROSS THE UPPER ISONZO

Continued from Page 1.

at Venice have been removed from the city to a place of safety, because of the fear that they might be damaged by hostile aviators or warships.

The four horses of St. Mak's, of bronze, five feet high, are among the finest of ancient bronzes. They probably once adorned the triumphal arch of Nero and afterward that of Trajan. Constantine sent them to adorn the imperial hippodrome at Constantinople whence the Doge Enrico Dandolo took them to Venice in 1204 as the spoils of war. In 1797 they were carried to Paris by Napoleon, but in 1815 they were restored to their former position by Emperor Francis.

CONDEMN DEPUTY TO DEATH.

But Trent Member of Austrian Chamber Is Serving in Italian Army.

BRESCIA, Italy, June 2.—Dr. Cesare Battisti of Trent, a member of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, has been condemned to death by the Austrian authorities, though absent.

Dr. Battisti enlisted in the Italian Army, and asked permission to serve as a scout with the Alpine troops on account of his intimate knowledge of the topography of the province of Trent.

Dr. Battisti began a vigorous intervention campaign in Verona in March. Large crowds flocked to hear his reasons why Italy should attempt to win back the Trentino. Before Italy declared war on Austria on May 22 he had already furnished the Italian authorities with much valuable information about the defenses of the Trentino.

In his public addresses he stated that before August last the Trentino was made up of 344,130 Italians, 8,970 Austrians and Germans, (including the employes of the Austrian administration and the Austrian garrisons,) and 1,350 of other nationalities. He continued:

"At the outbreak of the war the Austrians sent 40,000 men, (the Fourteenth Army Corps,) from the Trentino to the front, where they were sacrificed inhumanly. Between 7,000 and 8,000 were killed, 15,000 wounded, and a large number are prisoners in Russia. Nearly 3,000 men of military age, (nineteen to forty-two inclusive,) have escaped to Italy to avoid being compelled to fight for the Austrians."

FIND AEROPLANE IN SEA.

Italians Thinks It Is the Craft That Dropped Bombs on Brindisi.

BRINDISI, Italy, June 2.—An Austrian hydro-aeroplane has been found floating in the sea near here. It is evident that the aviators who manned it have been drowned. This machine is supposed to be the same one which flew over Brindisi yesterday morning, throwing down bombs.

An examination of the aircraft indicated that it had been built in Germany. There were found on it certain writings and drawings which showed that the aviators on board had been inspecting the Italian coast and taking notes, evidently with the idea of a possible landing of troops.

VIENNA, via London, June 2.—An official announcement made public here today says:

The result of the bombardment of Pola by Italian airships is incorrectly stated in the communication issued by the Italian Admiralty. Four bombs were exploded, but the damage was very slight. No fire broke out.

In the bombardment of Monfalcone one civilian was slightly wounded by splinters of stone.

FOE'S AIRSHIP DISGUISED.

Austrian Flew Italian Flag and Bore Italian City's Name.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, June 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—General Cadorna has ascertained from the State Railways authorities at Ancona that the bombardment of the Marecchia railway bridge, near Rimini, May 23, was due not, as at first supposed, to Austrian warships, but to an enemy dirigible flying an Italian flag and with the name City of Ferrara painted in huge letters on the sides.

This fact, coupled with abuse of the Italian flag by Austrian cruisers and torpedo craft during recent raids on the western shore of the Adriatic, as well as deliberate bombardment of defenceless towns and villages along the Italian Littoral and of forts long since dismantled, like Ancona, convinces Italians that the Dual Monarchy is intent on conducting war with utter disregard for international law.

SOUGHT FLEET IN VAIN.

Italian Ships Cruised Along Dalmatia Without Seeing Austrians.

ROME, June 2.—Announcement was made at the Ministry of Marine today that the Italian fleet spent all of yesterday in cruising off the Austrian coast, without sighting the Austrian fleet. The statement follows:

Yesterday our fleet cruised the entire day near the Dalmatian Archipelago, without sighting the enemy.

While waiting, our ships destroyed a newly installed semaphore and wireless station on the island of Lisca, which had been re-established after the bombardment by the French fleet last November.

Our ships also destroyed the observation station north of the Island of Furzola.

THAON DI REVEL,
Chief of Naval Staff.

NEEDS NO MORE MEN YET.

Italy Declines Offer of Reserves Eager to be Called Out.

ROME, June 2.—Enthusiasm to enlist and get to the front runs high among the men of Rome. Those who were born in 1882, 1883 and 1894, and who are now between 31 and 33 years old, are eager to be called out. They have served in the army for three years, and are well qualified to fight, they insist.

But the Government replies it needs no more men at the present time. Applications from several hundred thousand volunteers already have been received, but none has as yet been accepted.

VICTOR A FRENCH CORPORAL.

King Accepts Rank in Zouave Regiment His Grandfather Held.

MARSEILLES, June 2.—Lieutenant Denoausse, commanding the Third Zouaves at Constantine, Algeria, has appointed King Victor Emmanuel of Italy Third Corporal of the first section, first company, first batallion of the regiment, a rank to which the King's grandfather was appointed on the night of the battle of Palestro.

The Austrians were defeated at Palestro May 30-June 1, 1859, by the French and Italian allies.

UDINE, June 2.—King Victor Emmanuel was notified today of his appointment as a corporal in the regiment of Zouaves at Constantine, Algeria. He expressed gratification, and said that he desired to visit "his comrades in the valorous French army" as soon as he was able to leave the front.

KNEW ITALY WAS FAITHLESS.

But Germany Was Indulgent for 15 Years, Berlin Papers Now Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 3. — The London Times says:

"The German Foreign Office, which no doubt is being severely criticised for its lack of foresight with regard to Italy, is making efforts to create legends on the subject.

"'Although the Imperial Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag and the chorus of newspapers have violently maintained that Italy suddenly and wantonly turned upon her former allies, the semi-official North German Gazette came out on Saturday with an elaborate demonstration that Italy had been faithless forfifteen years and that Germany was well aware of the fact.

"'The article goes back to the Mediterranean agreement between Italy and France in 1901 and with reference to the negotiations with Italy regarding renewal of the Triple Alliance in 1902 it says:

"'Then, as on the occasion of later renewals of the Triple Alliance, the German Government faced the question whether, in view of this state of things, it should dispense with the continuation of the alliance with Italy or should continue to grant to Italy its great advantages. In all cases the question was answered in the affirmative, for the reason that otherwise there was danger that Italy might go over completely into the opposite camp, and Austria-Hungary might thus lose the cover which the Alliance provided, as long as it was observed.

"The most sensational effort of the German Foreign Office is, however, contained in a passage accusing Italy of frequent betrayals of secrets to Russia. After a reference to the Radeconigi meeting in 1908, the North German Gazette says:

"'In the following years the German Government had repeatedly to observe that secrets of the policy of the Triple Alliance powers reached St. Petersburg by way of Rome, and that political questions were discussed between tallian and Russian diplomatists in a manner which could hardly be brought into harmony with the spirit of loyalty which ought to prevail among the allies.

"The article concludes by saying that Germany was fully prepared to be abandoned by Italy in the event of war."

BERLIN IN THE DARK, BERNSTORFF PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

the future without coming into any conflict whatever with the United States.

"Fourth—That Germany would agree, providing the United States Government brought about the condition outlined above, not to attack by submarine any merchant vessel whatever, belligerent or otherwise, traveling the high seas with pasengers, whether carrying contraband of war or not, without first giving passengers and crew an opportunity of seeking safety in boats and rafts.

"The Ambassador could not give any guarantee that Germany would make an undertaking covering the points specifically mentioned, but he believed if proper opportunity were given to him to make the right representations to his Government, that he could secure compliance with all the suggestions made by him.

Shells on the Lusitania.

"The Ambassador, during the course of the interview, is believed to have referred constantly to the sinking of the Lusitania and to have declared to the President that he had specific knowledge that the Lusitania's cargo contained war material of a character barred by the United States passenger act and orders issued by the Steamboat Inspection Service since the beginning of the war. He stated that the manifest would, on careful examination, be shown to contain false statements particularly with regard to the designation of the shrapnel carried aboard the Lusitania, all of which was declared in the manifest to be non-explosive, and so marked.

"The Ambassador is believed to have told the President that the consignment he referred to was shipped by the Bethlehem Steel Company, of South Bethlehem, Penn., and consigned to the Deputy Director of ordnance stores at Woolwich Arsenal, Woolwich, England. It consisted of eighteen cases of fuses valued at $7,921; 1,250 cases of shrapnel valued at $39,450; 750 cases of shrapnel with filled shells, and 500 cases of shrapnel shell.

"The total weight of this shrapnel shipment, he said, was 103,828 pounds, and was believed to consist of fully 5,000 shells.

"The Ambassador left with the President a memorandum of these figures and called attention to what, he said, was a deliberately incorrect marking of cases of shrapnel which, while they bore the words 'non-explosive,' appeared on the manifest as 'shells filled.'

Brings Up Food Issue.

"The Journal's information is also to the effect that Ambassador von Bernstorff sought to secure from the President a suggestion that if Germany could be led to consent to the compromise outlined such a pledge would be followed by a note from President Wilson to Great Britain, immediately upon the adjustment of the present difficulties between Germany and the United States, demanding a discontinuance of the interference by England with United States trade with neutral nations.

"The Journal has in its possession positive proof of the fact that the figures presented by Ambassador von Bernstorff to President Wilson in connection with the alleged illegal consignment of ammunition on the Lusitania were not in the hands of the Ambassador until over two weeks after the sinking of the Lusitania, and that this alleged information has not even yet reached Berlin, and therefore could in no way have figured in the decision to destroy the Lusitania.

"The Ambassador's entire attitude during the interview was an apparent effort to suggest to the President, without the words themselves being used, that the Ambassador felt bitterly disappointed over the tenor of the Imperial German note, and to make it appear that if he had been able to have free communication with his Government before the note was sent its purport would have been materially different.

"As a matter of fact, Ambassador von Bernstorff's assertions of his inability to communicate with his Government and his regret over his inability to have made suggestions to Berlin before the receipt of the von Jagow note are not based on fact. The Ambassador is not only in constant communication with Berlin, both by wireless and cable, but he actually read and edited the von Jagow note and sent it back to Berlin with some minor changes made by himself, before it was delivered to Ambassador Gerard."

AFFIDAVITS ABOUT LUSITANIA GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

the Lusitania was an armed vessel. What effect the affidavits will have on the character of the note which is to be sent by this Government in response to the German representation could not be ascertained tonight, but in view of the determination of the President to separate the question of evidence with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania and the German attacks on other merchant vessels from the important preliminary inquiry as to whether Germany will give assurances that the lives of noncombatants on merchant vessels will not be imperilled, it is believed that the documents will not enter into present consideration of the case.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In German quarters tonight optimism was apparent. The view was expressed that the German reply to the American note did not purport to be a full answer to the American demands and that if the United States, in its next note stated that official investigation showed that the Lusitania carried no guns, it would not be surprising if this would be accepted by the German Government as a fact, furnishing the basis for reparation.

The four affidavits is presented to the State Department by the German Embassy alleging that guns were carried by the Lusitania are believed to constitute the evidence to which the German Government referred in its last note. Should it develop that the Foreign Office had been misinformed, German diplomatists said, an acknowledgment of the mistake would not be withheld.

These affidavits were not made public by either the Embassy or the State Department, but the character of the individuals who made them and their testimony is being made the subject of a quiet investigation. Those officials who had seen the statements, however, were confident that they could not be accepted as disproving the testimony given by inspectors whose duty it was to search for guns.

AMMUNITION NOT "LOADED."

Cases of Shrapnel on Lusitania Empty and Cartridges Nonexplosive.

The copy of the Lusitania's manifest, given out at the New York Custom House after she had been torpedoed on May 7, contained only two shipments in which the term ammunition was used. These were as follows:

	Cases.	Value.
Ammunition	1,271	$47,624
Cartridges & ammunition.	4,200	152,400

The agents of the Cunard Line explained at the time that the cases of ammunition referred to in the manifest were of empty shrapnel, and this was confirmed at the Custom House upon inquiry by a TIMES reporter.

It was positively asserted that no loaded shells or cases of fuses were carried on the Lusitania. The cartridges were for small arms and listed as non-explosive, which, the Collector of the Port said, was correct.

Charles P. Sumner, general agent of the Cunard Line, said last night that what had been already printed regarding the ammunition carried on the Lusitania was correct. He added:

"Any other statements that may be made regarding ammunition or guns on the Lusitania are absolutely false. Such goods may have been shipped on other steamships to Europe, but not on the Lusitania."

To Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was shown last night the statement of Count von Bernstorff concerning alleged shipments of shells on the Lusitania.

"It is news to me," said he. "I have no knowledge of the matter at all. I have been away for a month, to the Pacific Coast. Frankly, if I had any knowledge of the subject I would not comment upon it."

'Has it been customary for shipments by the Bethlehem Steel Company to be marked 'non-explosive'?" he was asked.

"I do not know," replied Mr. Schwab.

DODGING SHELLS IN THE BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH

Continued from Page 1.

standing in many places in this giant battlefield, it was impossible for me to say where were the Germans and where the French, so completely was I turned around on account of the constant zigzag of the trench lines. Sometimes, when I was positive that a furious cannonade coming from a certain position was German, it turned out to be French. At other times, when I thought I was safely going in the direction of the French, I was hauled back by officers, who told me I was heading directly into the German line of fire. I sometimes felt that the German lines were on three sides, and often I was quite correct. On the other hand, the French lines often almost completely surround the German positions.

Hard to Distinguish Hostile Guns.

One could not tell from the nearness of the artillery fire whether it was from friend or foe. Artillery makes three different noises; first, the sharp report followed by detonations like thunder, when the shell first leaves the gun; second, the rushing sound of the shell passing high overhead; third, the shrill whistle, followed by the crash when it finally explodes. In the Labyrinth the detonations which usually indicated the French fire might be from the German batteries stationed quite near us, but where they could not get the range on us, and firing at a section of the French lines some miles away. I finally determined that when a battery fired fast it was French; for the German fire is becoming more intermittent every day.

I shall attempt to give some idea of what this fighting looks like. Late one afternoon, coming out of a trench into a green meadow, I suddenly found myself planted against a mud-bank made of the dirt taken from the trenches. We were just at the crest of a hill. In khaki clothes I was of the same color as the mud-bank; so an officer told me I was in a fairly safe position.

Modern war becomes quite an ordinary—often even a sedate, methodical—affair after the first impressions have been rubbed off.

We flattened ourselves casually against our mudbank, carefully adjusted our glasses, turned them toward the valley before us, whence came the sound of exploding shells, and calmly watched a village developing into nothingness in the sunset. It was only about a thousand yards away—I didn't even bother to ask whether it was in French or German possession. There was a loud explosion, a roll of dense black smoke, which was penetrated quickly enough by the long, horizontal rays of the descending sun to permit the sight of tumbling roofs and crumbling walls. After a few seconds' intermission there was another explosion, and what looked like a public school in the main street sagged suddenly in the centre. With no entr'acte came a succession of explosions, and the building was prone upon the ground—just a jagged pile of broken stones.

Finding the German Trenches.

We turned our glasses on the other end of the village. A column of black smoke was rising where the church had caught fire. We watched it awhile in silence. Ruins were getting very common. I swept the glasses away from the hamlet altogether and pointed out over the distant fields to the left.

"Where are the German trenches?" I rather uninterestedly asked the Major.

"I'll show you—just a moment!" he answered, and at the same time signalling to a soldier squatting in the entrance to a trench near by, he ordered the man to convey a message to the telephone station, which connected with a "seventy-five" battery at our rear. I was on point of telling the officer not to bother about it. The words were on my lips; then I thought: "Oh, never mind! I might as well know where the trenches are, now that I have asked."

The soldier disappeared. "Watch!" said the officer. We looked intently across the fields to the left. In less than a minute there were two sharp explosions behind us, two puffs of smoke out on the horizon before us, about a mile away.

"That's where they are!" the officer said. "Both shells went right in them."

"Ah! Very interesting!" I replied.

Away to the right of the village, now reduced to ruins, was another larger village; we squared around on our mud bank to look at that. This town was more important; it was Neuville-St. Vaast, which is still occupied by both French and Germans, the former slowly retaking it, house by house. We were about half a mile away. We could see little; for strangely, in this business of house-to-hause occupation, most of the fighting is in the cellars. But I could well imagine what was going on, for I had already walked through the ruins of Vermelles, another town now entirely in French possession, but taken in the same fashion after two months' dogged inch-by-inch advances.

He Sees a Mine Exploded.

So, when looking at Neuville-St. Vaast, I suddenly heard a tremendous explosion and saw a great mass of masonry and débris of all descriptions flying high in the air, I knew just what had happened. The French—for it is always the French who do it—had burrowed, sapped and dug themselves laboriously, patiently, slowly, by tortuous, narrow underground routes from one row of houses under the foundations, gardens, backyards and streets to beneath the foundations of the next row of houses. There they had planted mines. The explosion I had just witnessed was of a mine. Much of the débris I saw flying through space had been German soldiers a few seconds before.

Before the smoke died away we heard a savage yell. That was the French cry of victory. Then we heard a rapid cracking of rifles. That was the sign that the French had advanced across the space between the houses to finish the work their mine had left undone. When one goes to view the work of these mines afterward all that one sees is a great, round, smooth hole in the ground—sometimes 30 feet deep, often twice that in diameter. Above it might have been either a château or a stable; unless one has an old resident for guide it is impossible to know.

It takes many days and nights to prepare these mines. It takes careful mathematical precision to determine that they are correctly placed. It takes morale, judgment, courage, and intelligence—this fighting from house to house. And yet the French are called a frivolous people!

A cry from a soldier warned us of a German aeroplane directly overhead; so we stopped gazing at Neuville-St. Vaast. A French aeroplane soon appeared, and the German made off rapidly. They usually do, as the majority of German aeronauts carry only rifles; the French now all have mitrailleuses. A fight between them is unequal, and the inequality is easily overcome, for the German machines are too light for mitrailleuses.

Firing at French Aeroplanes.

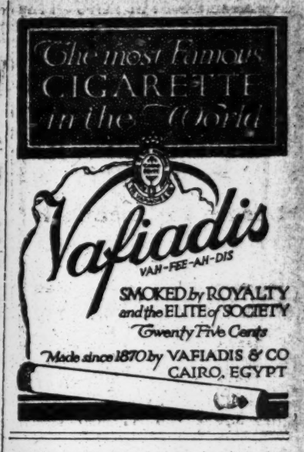
Four French machines were now circling above, and the German batteries opened fire on them. It was a beautiful sight. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the sun had not yet gone. We could not hear the shells explode, but we could see little feathery white clouds suddenly appear as if some giant invisible hand had just put them there—high up in the sky. Another appeared, and another. There were several dozen little white clouds vividly outlined against the blue before the French machines, all untouched, turned back toward their own lines.

"Moving On" for a Shell.

Again our thoughts and actions were rudely disturbed by the soldier with us, who suddenly threw himself face down on the ground. Before we had time to wonder why a German shell tore a hole in the field before us, less than a hundred yards away, I asked the officer if we had been seen, and if they were firing at us. He said he did not think so, but we had perhaps better move. As a matter of fact, they were hunting the battery that had so accurately shown us their trenches a short time before.

Instead of returning to the point where we had left our motors by the trench, we walked across an open field in quite another direction than I thought was the correct one. All the time we heard, high overhead, that rushing sound as of giant wings. Occasionally, when a shell struck in the neighborhood, we heard the shrill whistling sound, and half a dozen times in the course of the walk great holes were torn in our field, sometimes quite near. But artillery does not cause fear easily; it is rifles that accomplish that. The sharp hissing of the bullet that resembles so much the sound of a spitting cat seems so personal—as if it was intended just for you.

Artillery is entirely impersonal; you know that the gunners do not see you; that they are firing by arithmetic at a certain range; that their shell is not intended for anyone in particular. So you walk on, striking idly with your stick at the daisies and buttercups that border your path. You calculate, almost indifferently, the distance between you and the bursting shell. You somehow feel that nothing will harm you. You are not afraid; and if you are lucky, as we were, you will find the automobiles waiting for you just over there beyond the brow of the hill.



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Lord Salisbury is not only a *high-quality* Turkish cigarette—it is a particularly *pleasing* blend of high-grade Turkish tobacco, unusually rich, fragrant and mild. It is this *delightful Turkish character* of Lord Salisbury that is winning many smokers who formerly used *higher-priced* brands.

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MONITORS BUSY ON BELGIAN COAST

Commander of British Craft Tells of Good Shooting by His Men.

Some details of the work of the British monitors along the coast of Belgium reached THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in a letter from one of the commanding officers of the squadron.

"Here we are again, having fired away another 300 six-inch shells, waiting for the steamer to come and hope to get away again tonight," the writer says, "I am awfully tickled at the papers, especially The Daily Telegraph with the column about these wonderful monitors, when every one, you included, has always told me what a fool I was to come to them and what rotten ships they were, &c. I had a squadron of six yesterday—The Wildfire, Vestal, and Bustard, all arrived—the latter one of the old flat iron gunboats, and we did a bit of blowing up. Submarine let off two torpedoes at Wildfire, and on Thursday a Taube was overhead and dropped bombs very near one of the ships.

"I get all signals by wireless straight from the shore, and then detail the various ships what to fire at. Yesterday afternoon the signal came to fire at A the church spire at Westende B, C, D at other objects; so I put the other ships to B, C, D and took the church myself. The Germans evidently had men spotting from it. I sent to the gun-layer of the turret and told him I'd give him a bottle of champagne if he hit it. My dear, 5,000 yards, and he hit it with a lyddite, plumb in the middle of the tower. The shell all burst, and it really was a fine sight and a proper bit of sport. It's really rather ghastly, the whole snow, from Nieuport, northward to Westende and Middelkerke, the whole place is one mass of bursting shell, with flames from burning houses and enormous fires. We, the monitors, alone have fired 1,800 6-inch shells into this area. To north of Westende yesterday, we spotted a German battery from the masthead, by its flash, and I went off on my own and fired at it, and made them shift billet three times, and they got out of range.

I believe, from all accounts, the number of killed is awful among the Germans, as we have been steadily firing shell into a place called Stype off and on the whole week. They signal to us huge bodies of troops at so and so, and we plot it off quickly and put about twenty lyddites into the spot in a minute. It must be awful. On Wednesday we blew up a whole ammunition column.

"We shall soon have to return and go into dock. I have got one compartment full of water and one six-inch gun out of action. Quite by luck I went down to look inside and found a score (flaw) one-half inch deep inside it. The Humber has six inches of water all over her double bottoms and Mersey's turret has broken down and can only be used by hand, &c. But we are good for another week yet.

"I can't imagine how they keep themselves supplied with ammunition in the land forces. The enormous number of shells that are fired is practically incessant all day. The sky is always full of bursting charges. It must be hell having to advance against it."

ZEPPELIN'S HOME REJOICES.

Friedrichshafen Makes Merry Over the Attack on London.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) June 2.—There was great rejoicing yesterday at Friedrichshafen, the headquarters of the Zeppelin balloon works, on Lake Constance, the town being gayly decorated with flags in honor of the first aerial attack on London proper. Many congratulatory telegrams were received by Count Zeppelin.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 2.—At the inquest on the bodies of Henry and Caroline Good, two of the victims of Monday's Zeppelin raid, some incendiary bombs dropped by the Zeppelins were produced in court. One was practically intact and was about two feet long. Apparently the other was only a fragment. It resembled a tin can and was empty. Its length was about nine inches. The Coroner remarked that the bombs did not seem to be very finely finished, but apparently were very effective. They contained an explosive called thermite, which would give off an enormous heat, stated to be 5,000 degrees. The bombs, he declared, were certainly barbarous weapons. A Police inspector said that a highly explosive bomb which had not exploded had also been found.

The Coroner in charging the jury, said: "It is not desirable to make much commotion about this matter. We do not want alarm to spread around that metropolis which has up to the present taken this act very quetly and coolly, although we all stand in danger. It does nat seem desirable to go into these matters very deeply for the simple reason that it can do no possible good. In a case of this sort, where it is impossible to get hold of the culprits, there is no good purpose to be served by it."

The jury returned a verdict of "death by suffocation and burns, the two deceased persons having been murdered by some agent of a hostile force."

An inquest was also held on the body of Elsie Leggatt, aged 3, who was killed as she lay in bed with her four brothers and sisters. The father saved the four other children, but all were burned. In this case the evidence showed that the bombs were bound round with tow saturated with an inflammable liquid.

Another woman who was injured has died, making the fifth victim of the raid.

PICK ONLY BEST FOR WAR.

French 1917 Conscripts Find Medical Examining Board Exacting.

PARIS, May 20.—The conscripts of the contingent of 1917 are finding the Medical Examining Board unusually severe in its decisions. Only boys of exceptionally good physical development are accepted. The rejections in Paris are estimated at nearly 70 per cent. of the number examined.

New medical examinations have been ordered for all men who have been incorporated in auxiliary service since the war began, with a view to transfering to the active service such as are now physically fit.

GAS FUMES FOR GERMANS?

A Shift of Wind May Soon Favor Their Use by the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 3.—A correspondent telegraphs The Morning Post from France:

"It seems now as if the long spell of easterly winds is coming to an end. The wind has shifted to the north and is gradually taking a point or two of west in it. The Germans are, we know, much concerned at this, fully expecting reprisals with gas, and there can be no doubt that they will not stand a turning of the tables upon them. Nothing could have more moral effect upon them than the use of their own methods. They certainly are in no frame of mind to stand what our men have.

"There is a period of calm along the British lines at the moment, and a cessation in the trains of wounded going down to the base."

BULGARS MAY FIGHT WHEN RUMANIA DOES

The Former to Attack Turkey, While the Latter Faces Austria, Paris Hears.

REPORT OF AN AGREEMENT

Some Territory in Dobrudja, It Is Said, Will Be Ceded to Bulgaria.

PARIS, June 2.—Bulgaria and Rumania have arrived at a complete understanding, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Petit Parisien, Rumania having agreed to cede territory in Dobrudja. The two countries will enter the war simultaneously, the dispatch says, Rumania against Austria and Bulgaria against Turkey. The army staffs of the two powers are said to be busy co-ordinating military plans.

Negotiations between Rumania and Russia over the lines of the Pruth and of Banat are said to be virtually complete. If Russia accepts Rumania's proposals the latter country is declared to be ready to begin hostilities without delay.

Dobrudja is a part of Rumania bounded on the east by the Black Sea and on the north and west by the Danube River. As a consequence of the second Balkan war between Bulgaria and Serbia and Greece, Rumania took from Bulgaria a large slice of territory and added it to Dobrudja Province on the south.

Much bitter feeling existed in Bulgaria for some time against Rumania on this account, but more recently a change in the relations between these two Balkan States was observed. Last December the Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd was quoted as saying that Rumania had arranged to restore to Bulgaria that portion of Dobrudja which had been annexed by the former country after the second Balkan war.

The Pruth River forms the boundary line between the Russian territory of Bessarabia and Moldavia, part of Rumania.

Banat is a region in Southern Hungary bordering on the east on Rumania and on the south on Serbia. It is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. The chief town is Temesvar.

Pacifists Re-elect Marghiloman.

BERLIN, June 2, via London, June 3.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Bucharest says:

"Alexander Marghiloman, leader of the Conservative Party in Rumania and an advocate of nonintervention in the war by Rumania, has been re-elected President of his party.

"M. Marghiloman recently resigned the Presidency of the party owing to the agitation by M. Filipescu and Take Jonescu and their supporters in favor of Rumania joining Russia, and appealed to the party to support his views.

"The re-election of M. Marghiloman is taken to mean a vote for his policy of 'armed waiting,' while advocates of intervention are attacking the validity of the vote."

MAY ATTACK TURKEY.

Rumania Said to be Virtually in State of War with That Power.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—The Providence Journal will publish the following tomorrow morning:

"Rumania is practically in a state of war with Turkey. Word reached German officials in Washington last night that the Rumanian Government had effected a mobilization of 300,000 men last Saturday in and about the City of Bucharest, and another 100,000 men at the City of Fetesci, which is on the Danube about fifty miles from the port of Kustendji on the Black Sea.

"Fetesci is connected directly with Kustendji by rail, and the message reaching Washington last night from Berlin declared that 70,000 men had already gone over this line to Kustendji and were ready to embark in ships for some point on the Turkish coast close to the Bosporus. It is believed a landing is to be attempted at Akbuar.

"The German Government representatives in this country also received advices yesterday that Bulgaria would unquestionably follow after Rumania in her mobilization, and that a specific declaration of war by Rumania against Turkey was certain to come within the next week."

THREE TORPEDOES PIERCED TRIUMPH'S NET

Missiles Fired as the Battleship Lay Stationary—No Panic on Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BASE, June 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph,) via Mitylene, June 2.—The survivors of the battleship Triumph have been brought to this island. Their story, briefly told, of the loss of this ship is as follows:

The vessel was lying off Caba Tepe when she was torpedoed. She was stationary at the time, but not anchored, and she had her nets out. The first torpedo was seen coming, and was fired upon by one of the ship's light guns, the shot missing it by two inches. The torpedo cut through the netting and probably did but little damage, but the second and third missiles, fired almost simultaneously, went through the same hole in the netting.

Officers and men say they felt the ship lifted by the explosion. She then heeled over very rapidly and disappeared altogether in fifteen minutes. She went down bows first, and her portside propeller was the last part of her to disappear. Help was fortunately near at hand, and the loss was confined to three officers and fifty-three men.

As was to have been expected from a ship whose crew had gone through very severe fighting since the beginning of the war, the most perfect discipline prevailed on board. The men kept very cool and acted on the command of their officers to the very last. As the ship went down very quickly, most of the men quietly slid down the starboard side into the water and swam to get clear of the suction when the ship was disapearing. They were all cheerful.

The Allies' line at the south end of the Gallipoli Peninsula has ben straightened by the advance of the right wing, and the Turks have been driven from a certain eminence before the village of Krithia, which had lately given us considerable trouble. From the Australian side at Gaba Tepe the news is equally favorable to the Allies.

SHUTS BARS TO SOLDIERS.

Germany Forbids Furloughed Men to Visit Berlin Resorts.

BERLIN, June 2, (via London.)—The military authorities have issued an order applicable to Berlin forbidding officers of all ranks and private soldiers from visiting any of the large number of "Luxus restaurants and cafés" in Berlin, as well as all bars and wine rooms.

The order points out that the purpose of furlough granted officers and men—physical recovery from the rigors of life at the front and the recuperation of nerves and body—is seriously endangered by visits to these restaurants and wine rooms.

A number of Westende resorts catering especially to the military will be hard hit by this regulation.

SEEING SUBMARINES SHE LEAPED INTO SEA

Stewardess of Steamer Dominion Driven to Insanity and Suicide by Fear of German Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Fear of submarines drove Mrs. Jessie Pritchard of Liverpool, stewardess on the steamship Dominion of the American Line, insane, and she committed suicide by jumping into the ocean from the vessel during the trip from Liverpool to this port, which terminated when the vessel reached Washington Avenue wharf today.

Mrs. Pritchard jumped overboard at 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, May 23. The night before two submarines had been seen manoeuvring about the ship, and Mrs. Pritchard told some of the passengers that she feared the ship would be blown up. Many of the passengers also became frightened and appealed to the officers to get the lifeboats ready in case of an emergency. The officers quieted the passengers by telling them that the submarines belonged to the Allies, and that there was no danger. Few of the passengers accepted this explanation, however, because only the periscopes were showing and there was no way of telling to what power the submarines belonged.

The submarines disappeared after following the ship some distance, and repeatedly crossing her bows. That night all lights on the ship were put out. After the Dominion docked this morning, word was received that Mrs. Pritchard's body had been found by another vessel. It is understood that the vessel which sent the message picked the body up and took it back to Liverpool. Mrs. Pritchard, who was a widow, had been employed on the Dominion for several years.

Four days ago, a battleship crossed the bow of the Dominion and stopped, but the steamer continued on her course and was not questioned. The nationality of the warship could not be ascertained.

There were thirty-eight cabin and seventy-six steerage passengers on the vessel.

TO SINK OTHER LINERS.

Newspaper Warns Us That Lusitania Incident Will Be Repeated.

The sinking of the Lusitania is characterized as a warning to neutrals, and the further warning is given that more English liners will share its fate, in the Kölnische Zeitung of May 10, copies of which have just been received here.

"The Lusitania," says the newspaper, "was for us a hostile ship. She brought chockful cargoes of war material to the enemy; there was indeed waiting upon it some 5,400 chests of ammunition to be hurled against our soldiers and take their lives.

"To make it harmless was for us a right and a duty. Even more; the Lusitania was an armed enemy ship, even if the English Admiralty in its embarrassment may seek to dispute this fact. It was therefore a necessity for us to make it harmless without calling upon it to stop. Neutral persons lost their lives—that we are sorry for, but to complain against that would be the same for neutral tourists to seek up a battle and complain if they are hit.

"But they not only complain, they also rage and scold; again they slander us with names such as 'Huns,' 'barbarians,' and 'murderers.' Because our thoroughness and bravery have fortunately succeeded in making the inevitable horrors of the war felt and suffered not in Germany's peaceful borders, but in the lands of our enemies; that is why they are all howling so loud and furiously; and the chorus of neutrals, who have likewise been startled out of their comfortable community with their foes, is howling with them. We therefore do not take these outbreaks of wrath very tragically.

"Now the neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare and may abstain from their carelessness. For whether English ocean steamships will share the fate of the Lusitania, and every neutral who intrusts himself upon them may have the same experience as befell the passengers of the Lusitania.

ACTIONS IN PRIZE COURT.

Cargoes of the Lapland and the Neches Released by British.

LONDON, June 2.—The American steamer Neches, whose cargo of 3,000 tons of cotton was detained by the British authorities, has been released on the promise that The Netherlands Overseas Trust would take charge of the consignment.

The greater part of the general cargo of the liner Lapland, seized on April 10 and thrown into prize court at Barrow, has been discharged.

From the Norwegian ship Pythia, bound from American ports for Sweden, 293 tons of cotton has been taken for disposition by the prize court.

The Athenia, a Greek ship from American to Grecian ports, seized at Gibraltar, has been permitted to proceed after discharging 400 bales of cotton and 1,200 reels of barbed wire. These goods had been placed before the prize court, it being charged that they were destined for Germany.

NEW ORDERS TO NAVIGATORS.

British Admiralty Issues Directions for the River Thames.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Consul General Skinner, at London, has transmitted British Admiralty orders, just issued, giving navigating directions for the River Thames. All traffic "must pass through Edinburgh Channel or Black Deep, south of Knock, John, and Knob Light Buoys and through Oaze Deep until further notice." All other channels are declared closed to navigation.

Mariners in the Firth of Clyde are warned that because of "certain work now starting" they must use certain routes that are carefully described.

LIFTS BEET SEED EMBARGO.

England Provides a Way for Us to Import from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Bryan was notified today that the British Foreign Office had decided to consider each case of the exportation of sugar beet seeds from Germany to the United States on its merits. The British Government has announced its willingness to give assurances of non-interference with particular shipments on the following conditions:

(A) If it is shown that the seeds cannot be obtained except from Germany.

(B) If there is no question of exchange of commodities involved.

(C) If the seeds are shipped from a neutral port.

American beet sugar interests are very anxious to obtain these seeds, and it is understood that the British Government is willing to facilitate the shipments to the fullest extent consistent under Order in Council.

FIRE SWEEPS PRISON CAMP.

Destroys Barracks and Consumes Property of Interned Officers.

AMSTERDAM, June 2 (via London).—The Cologne Gazette says that a serious fire has occurred in the prison camp at Torgau, Prussia. Barracks for interned officers over a stretch of 150 yards were destroyed.

The officers' servants helped to fight the flames and saved most of their employers' effects. No lives were lost.

Takes Grain Cargo to England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—The British steamer Dunsley, under charter to the Cunard Steamship Company, left for Liverpool with a cargo of grain and miscellaneous freight.

KITCHENER IS K. G. IN BIRTHDAY HONORS

Peerage for Ambassador to France and Baronetcy to Sir Gilbert Parker.

SOLDIERS TO GET REWARDS

British Monarch to Confer Decorations on Large Number of the Fighting Force at Later Date.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 2.—The list of birthday honors bestowed by the King was issued tonight and includes two peerages, seven privy councillorships, six barcnetcies and twenty knighthoods. Foremost among the many distinctions is that of the Garter bestowed upon Earl Kitchener, who now possesses almost every decoration which can be given to him.

Notable among the new honors is a peerage conferred on Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador at Paris. The other peer is Sir Kenneth Muir MacKenzie, permanent head of the Lord Chancellor's department since 1880.

Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Henry Norman received baronetcies. The new knights include E. L. Fletcher, joint manager of the White Star Line, who rendered valuable services in connection with the transport of troops; James MacKenzie, a specialist on heart diseases and Leo George Chiozza Money, a writer on economic subjects.

LONDON, June 2.—The list of honors conferred on the occasion of the King's birthday, was, in view of the war, an unusually long one.

Following the names of Kitchener, Bertie, and Mackenzie is a long list of officers of the army and navy who receive promotion in or appointment to the Order of the Bath, chiefly for services in connection with the organization of various departments, such as recruiting and training of the territorials and the new armies, naval construction, equipment and transport, which have demanded special attention since the outbreak of the war.

It is mentioned in the communication accompanying the list that a further list of honors conferred in recognition of meritorious services during the war will be announced later, which probably means that the men in the field who are not included in the present list will then come in for their share of honors.

The list contains very few political honors. Half a dozen members of the House of Commons, both Liberal and Unionist, are appointed Privy Councilors and an equal number receive baronetcies.

Sir John Newell Jordan, Minister to China, is made a Privy Councilor; the Right Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd, Ambassador to Italy, gets the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Charles Louis Des Graz, Minister to Serbia, and Francis William Stronge, Minister to Chile, become Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George, and Lieut. Col. the Hon. John Strathcarn Hendrie, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal; the Very Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, Principal of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., are made Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Among the Indians who were honored by the King is Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, who was knighted.

Rubindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1913.

Today is the fiftieth birthday of King George V. of England. He was born on June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House, almost within a stone's throw of Norfolk House, in which George III. was born. The early career of King George was almost inseparable from that of his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. They entered the navy together in 1877, toured the world together in 1879, and traveled on the Continent together.

In 1891 Prince George became a Commander, and the following Winter the death of his brother made him heir to the throne. Then he left the navy to enter the House of Lords. On July 6, 1893, Prince George and Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck, were married. They have six children: Prince Edward, Prince Albert Princess Victoria, Prince Henry, Prince George, and Prince John. The reign of King George began on May 6, 1910, on the death of King Edward VII.

GILLESPIE TO MAKE POWDER

More Than 300 Acres Acquired for a Plant in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., June 2.—Charles S. Edgar of Metuchen last night passed title to 275 acres of land in Sayreville Township on the south shore of the Raritan River opposite the gun cotton factory of Lewis E. Nixon, to the T. A. Gillespie Company, 50 Church Street, Manhattan.

It is said the Gillespie Company has a contract with the British War Office to furnish powder. In addition to the Edgar Land, thirty-five acres were acquired from the estate of Frederick Brown and James Cottrell, making more than three hundred acres for the plant. The Union Powder Corporation, incorporated under the laws of Virginia with a capital of $550,000, is affiliated with the Gillespie Company. At Trenton today this corporation obtained from Secretary of State Martin an order permitting it to operate in Sayreville Township.

PUTS U. S. BEFORE GERMANY

Lutheran Leader Says Synod Is Loyal First, Then Sympathetic.

President William M. Horn of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New England, which began its annual meeting yesterday morning at the Church of the Advent, Broadway and Ninety-third Street, said in his opening address to the sixty laymen and sixty-five clergymen attending the session:

"I doubt if there is a single member of the synod who is not at the present moment heart and soul with Germany in this world conflict. But we are Americans before we are German sympathizers, and if, unhappily, this nation should be drawn into the cataclysm, we would, of course, stand with our country even against the land of which we so affectionately think as the Fatherland."

President Horn said that the synod might issue some formal expression of its sympathy with Germany and its loyalty to the United States, but he thought it more probable that the synod would refrain from taking any such action because of the tension existing.

"I believe our feeling is," he said, "that we ought to abstain from anything which might by any possibility embarrass President Wilson, even to the extent of keeping silent as to that sympathy which we undoubtedly entertain for Germany as against her present enemies."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Pure, Light, Delicate, Old.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

$500,000 INSURANCE PAID ON LOST OF LUSITANIA

British Total Will Reach a Million—Amercan Total Perhaps $3,000,000.

LONDON, Thursday, June 3.—English insurance companies have already paid claims amounting to $500,000 in connection with the loss of lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. This represents the insurance on about 350 lives, and many more claims are expected to be filed.

The American claims will probably reach thrice this amount, according to the estimates here, as some of the American passengers were heavily insured.

No English company has thus far confirmed the report that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt carried heavy insurance on his life.

WHY MISS McADOO RETURNS.

War Nurse Unequal to Strain, Her Father Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today issued a statement explaining the return to this country of his daughter, Miss Nona McAdoo, who, with Miss Katherine Britton of Washington, has been nursing wounded soldiers in Paris. Mr. McAdoo said that the cabled report that Miss McAdoo and Miss Britton were coming back because they were not "pleased with their experiences" did "these young ladies and the managers of the American Ambulance Hospital a cruel injustice." He asked the press of the country to correct this impression.

"These young ladies," said Mr. McAdoo, "with the greatest unselfishness, courage, and devotion, and inspired solely by a noble purpose to do what they could to alleviate human suffering, went to Paris and have been nursing poor mangled soldiers for several months. They have been treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration by the hospital authorities, and are most grateful for the opportunity given them to serve. They have nothing but admiration for the wonderful work being done by the American Ambulance Hospital. They have no complaint to make, but only praise to give to the noble men and women who are doing such splendid service to humanity in the American Hospital in Paris.

"My daughter gives up her work and returns to America with great reluctance, and only because I feel that she is not equal to the continued mental and physical strain which nursing entails. Both she and I are most grateful to the French people and the managers of the American Ambulance Hospital for the courtesy and hospitality extended so generously and unstintedly to her and Miss Britton during their stay in France."

GEN. CHETWODE WOUNDED.

Was the First Officer Mentioned by Gen. French for Gallant Service.

LONDON June 3.—The latest casualty list made public here includes among the wounded the name of Brig. Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode.

General Chetwode was the first officer to be mentioned for distinguished service in the dispatches of Field Marshal Sir John French in the present war.

MORE PRZEMYSL DEFENSES TAKEN

Continued from Page 1.

operating on the front from Przemysl to the great Dniester marshes.

"The situation of the Germans east of the San is such that their only alternatives are brilliant success or utter disaster. They are fighting on three fronts—the north, east, and south—with their communications to the west already seriously threatened. The troops here involved are the head of the battering ram; namely, the picked corps of the whole German army. Their connections with their base is through a narrow strip, not over seven miles wide, on the San, between Jaroslau and the furthest point south of the confluence of the Lubaczowka, a tributary of the San, which the advancing Russians have occupied.

"Sunday's determined attempt to widen this precarious strip upon which the main German force must depend, was made along the San over a six or seven mile front from Jaroslau southward to Radymno and was unsuccessful. Every hour that passes naturally multiplies the difficulties of the enormous massed forces dependent upon a pinched line of supplies and compelled to face vigorous Russian attacks on three sides at once. The German operations between Przemysl and the great Dniester marshes merely cost an enormous sacrifice in lives without in the slightest degree relieving the Russian pressure upon the main German forces attempting to join hands with this southern front across the railway. Nor did the extensive and very determined operations away eastward on the Russian left, beyond the Dniester, have any more success.

"There was only one course left open for the Germans to save the situation, and that was to take Przemysl by a frontal attack. They massed troops for this attempt and, assembling a formidable force of artillery, opened a terrific bombardment on Sunday, followed by a series of attacks directed against the western and northwestern faces of the fortress. The fighting continued throughout Sunday and Monday. During the night the Germans got within a couple of hundred yards of several sections of the front attacked. They even succeeded in getting into Fort 7, and for some twelve hours a most terrible struggle continued at extreme pressure. By 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the Russians had flung the Germans out of the fort and cleared the precincts of the enemy, whose losses during this final twelve hours' desperate fighting were enormous.

"Whether this determined frontal attack upon Przemysl has in any way relieved the Russian pressure upon the German main forces across the San is not yet known; probably not, for that pressure is being maintained from directions that would not be drawn upon, even if Russia felt the need of withdrawing troops from one front to strengthen another. It is the Germans who have been reduced to the necessity of patching up the remnants of their disrupted plan by tactical manoeuvres on a field of battle without the aid of railways. That fact alone gives good promise of the final issue of this Titanic conflict.

"The strength of the Russian position lies in the fact that a German victory cannot bring disaster, but only a renewal of the struggle. The Russians are fighting on territory which was Austrian when the war began. Supposing, for the moment, a complete German success; it would mean no more than that the Germans, with seriously depleted resources and troops much deteriorated in quality, with an ally no longer fresh and formidable, but hopelessly crippled, have regained the position, at enormous cost, which they held in Galicia after the Russians had defeated their allied armies and taken Lemberg."

STRY VICTORY IMPORTANT.

Germans Say the Russians Can't Defend the Country in Its Rear.

BERLIN, (via London), June 2.—Some of the difficulties encountered by the Austro-German forces in capturing the important town of Stry, in Galicia, southeast of Przemysl, are described by correspondents of the Morgenpost and Vossische Zeitung. They say that the capture of Stry was preceded by a large number of severe battles, of which the most bitterly contested was at Lisowice.

At this point the Russians had entrenched themselves strongly. Their trenches were protected by barbed wire entanglements. Once these had been taken, the Teutonic forces encountered strong defenses along the railroad embankment. Finally the village itself was stormed.

The Russians fired Lisowice and other villages in the vicinity when the attacking troops approached. Among the blazing houses a night battle with bayonets and clubs took place.

The Russians offered strong resistance on retreating, bringing up new forces for one counter attack after another. The Austro-German troops nevertheless drove them back and pushed forward half way to the Dniester Rier.

German military authorities assert that this victory is of large strategic importance. The broad plain north of Stry does not afford effective opportunities for defensive operations, so that the Russians are expected to retreat to the Dniester line at Rozwadow, where they probably will make a stand in the swamp land. Should they be again forced back the only other opportunity of making a defense before Lemberg would be in the lake district south of that city.

The assertion is made in Berlin that the capture of three forts near Przemysl and the victory at Stry indicate the complete expulsion of the Russians from Galicia. The last railroad line available for Russians out of Przemysl is already under fire.

GERMAN GENERAL CAPTURED?

Petrograd Hears of the Taking of von Pritvitz, Libau Commandant.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) June 2.—Newspapers published in the Baltic provinces are authority for the statement that a Russian patrol has captured General von Pritvitz, the commandant of the German forces at Libau, together with several other German officers.

The patrol is said to have had an encounter with the General's escort, in which some of the Germans were killed, while the remainder were taken prisoner. General von Pritvitz was slightly wounded on the head.

AIR BOMB FALLS IN A THEATRE

German Aviator Kills Six in a Warsaw Motion-Picture House.

WARSAW, June 2, (via London.)—A bomb from a German aeroplane thrown down at Warsaw today struck a crowded moving picture theatre. The missile pierced the roof, and in exploding it killed six persons and wounded twenty-five others, mostly women and children.

ARCHANGEL NOW ICE FREE.

Official Announcement of the Opening of Russia's Northern Port.

LONDON, June 2.—Archangel, the only large seaport on the north coast of the Russian Empire, is officially declared open to navigation, according to a dispatch to Lloyds.

FOR YOUR SKIN
POSLAM SOAP
To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and bath.
At All Druggists, 25 cents and 15 cents.

GRAND DUKE PLANS BATTLES ON SPECIAL

Speeding Headquarters for Nicholas, as Well as One in Quiet, Isolated Russian Village.

PETROGRAD, May 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas is on board a special train of six cars, in which he jumps from one field of activity to another at frequent intervals as the necessities of strategy dictate. Sometimes the train stands on the same siding for a fortnight at a time, sometimes only for an hour; but at all times the locomotive has steam up, ready to be on the way again.

It is in this moving habitation that the Commander in Chief of the Russian armies spends practically all his nights and a considerable proportion of his days. He has also a fixed headquarters, far behind the lines, in a little town so peaceful and isolated that it has never yet aroused the curiosity of the German aeroplanes or Zeppelin scouts. The place is well but unostentatiously guarded.

The Grand Duke's train consists of a locomotive, a sleeping car, a dining car, a parlor car, and an ordinary first-class coach, followed by two baggage cars, each containing a high-powered motor car for trips to points not reached by the railroad lines. Whenever the train stops sentries with fixed bayonets take their places silently at each doorway and at the front and rear. By night the train runs without any lights visible from outside, except the necessary signal lamps. The Commander in Chief and his staff, behind curtained windows, work late into the night. The Grand Duke seldom retires before midnight, and four or five hours is as much as he allows himself for sleep.

Throughout the empire the war has made the Grand Duke the great popular hero of the day. His lofty stature, his fearless honesty, his sharp, haughty severity, his reputation for firmness and justice, his strict adherence to discipline are qualities which all appeal to the popular mind more directly in time of war than in peace. On all sides one may hear the hope expressed that he will go into politics after the war and rid the country of some of the obvious drawbacks of the autocracy. But those close to the Grand Duke say that he has no inclination for politics.

One of the Grand Duke's pet aversions is the Germano-Russian population of the country, which is particularly numerous and influential in the northwest and is also rather firmly established in Petrograd. Many of the Russo-Germans are excellent citizens and unquestionably loyal to Russia; many others, however, are either admittedly pro-German or of doubtful loyalty. The Grand Duke has been the chief backer of the campaign which has recently been carried out in Petrograd against this class of citizens. It is said that the Grand Duke recently remarked to his nephew, the Czar:

"You may feel at ease with regard to the Germans at the front. I will undertake to give them a thorough beating. I only wish you could be sure that the enemy in your own Court would be as well handled."

WAR RUSHES FACTORIES.

American Observer Notes Unexpected Conditions in Europe.

The manufacturing industries of England, France and Germany are adjusting themselves with surprising ease and rapidity to war conditions, according to H. B. Schaad of the Aeolian Company of this city. Mr. Schaad, who has just returned from a visit of inspection to the company's factories and agencies in these countries, said yesterday:

"I had expected to find industry demoralized and factory organizations broken up. Instead I found every available workman employed, factories pushed to full capacity and indications of unusual prosperity on the part of the workers. A layman cannot understand how a leather factory, for instance, can be converted into a plant for the manufacture of war munitions without great loss of efficiency. Now, as a matter of fact, it is just as easy for that factory to turn out leather cartridge belts for soldiers as it is to turn out the ordinary leather belts sold everywhere by haberdashers. This is what has been happening in manufacturing plants all over Europe.

"England has made surprising gains in national efficiency since the war broke out. In fact it is not too much to say that for England this war has been a positive benefaction in that it has rid the nation of its dross and called forth all its dormant power."

DIET FOR GERMAN CREWS.

Hoboken Health Commissioner Draws Up Recommendations.

After an investigation of the food supplied to the crews of the German steamships made fast at piers in Hoboken, Dr. J. Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, has sent notices to the agents of the Hamburg-American and North German-Lloyd steamship lines recommending the following diet for the men:

Heavy bean soup, well cooked, plenty of carrots, turnips and dried peas, thick vegetable soup, potatoes cooked in their jackets, brown bread and good wholesome meat.

Dr. Stack also suggested that a temporary gymnasium should be erected on one of the piers because ordinary walking was not sufficient exercise.

RAYLAND (Media Regalia Size) **3-for-25 cts.**

In the Rayland you get a summer cigar made for smokers of Clear Havanas. The shade-grown tobacco in which the fine imported Havana filler is wrapped imparts to the Rayland its smooth mildness, but with no loss whatever to the delightful qualities found in Havana Cigars of the best types.

The straight, round Media Regalia is the ideal free-burning shape. It never gets "on your nerves."

By the box of 50, $4.00

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Napoleon Was 5 Ft. 2 In.

THERE are thousands of men in New York of Napoleonic stature — much or a little below normal height. They are bothered to find Suits with coat-skirts and sleeves just long enough for smart effect.

We carry all the time a *full range of "Shorts"* in Suits ready-for-duty without alterations.

Attention to such details makes this the Shop of Pleasant Surprises.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
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Pick up this tube —and talk

IT makes no difference whether you are a rapid, straight-away dictator who wants your letters written exactly as you dictate them—

Or whether you like to dictate only notes of your letters and depend upon your stenographer to work them into final shape—

You need the Dictaphone.

Call Worth 3272 and make us prove it by a demonstration.

83 Chambers Street

THE DICTAPHONE
(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

$3.00 Round Trip
Washington
SUNDAY EXCURSION
Pennsylvania R.R.
Sunday, June 13

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12.30 M. Returning, leaves Washington 4.35 P.M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion, at ticket offices: 263 and 521 Fifth Ave.; 170 Broadway; 153 West 125th St.; Pennsylvania Station; Hudson Terminal; 245 and 2081 Broadway, New York. 356 Fulton St.; Flatbush Ave. Station (L.I.R.R.), Brooklyn.

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MOST real estate owners know some one in our various offices and feel at home here.

Why not carry this "at home" feeling a little further and place your banking account with us?

This ranks among the largest banks in Greater New York and offers every banking service to its clients.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Men's Suits

The Excellent "Fashion" Make

$20 to $25

We consider "Fashion" made clothes—(which come from Rochester)—THE VERY BEST obtainable at their moderate price. Fabrics, cut, finish, workmanship—are such as fully measure up to *our* standards and will satisfy *you*.

Bloomingdales'—Second Floor.

Silk Hose

(For Men Who Know)

50c to $1.39

We have every *good* kind you could wish.

In particular—you'll like the new Spring styles in plain colors and silk clocks-ings. Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Rag Rugs

in Every Size from 18x 36 Inches to 9x12 Feet

Priced from 49c to $11.98.

Also every other good kind of Summer floor-covering, including

Colonial Rugs
China Mattings
Rugs of Grass Linoleums

Prices—as ALWAYS at Bloomingdales—as moderate as is consistent with the excellent quality of our goods.

P. S.—*Parquet LINOLEUM, with small scatter rugs here and there, is a floor-covering growing much in favor.*

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

KEEP YOUR DOG WELL IN WARM WEATHER!

The Sure Way is by Weekly Use of

VERMILAX

Supreme Worm Remedy—

the marvelous discovery for regulating dog disorders. Acts on the intestines, aids digestion and positively and painlessly removes worms. Worms cause fits, frothing at the mouth—and "mad dog" scares. "For Your Dog's Sake" let him have this wonderful regulator weekly.

By Parcel Post, 50c. and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.

VERMILAX CO. (INC.), Dept. 34, 220 W. 42d St., New York.

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For Household Goods.

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10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.

Chamber of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

DANIELS MAPS OUT WORK FOR FLEET

Holds Conference with Flag Officers of the Atlantic Squadron—Ships in Good Condition

RECOGNITION FOR MARINES

General Barnett Appointed to Represent the Corps on Navy General Board—Submarines Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Daniels today began the concentration of his attention upon the plans for the use and development of the Atlantic battleship fleet during the present Summer. With that object in view, the cruise of the fleet through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast having been definitely abandoned, the Secretary today met in conference at the Navy Department four of the five flag officers in command of the fleet and its divisions.

Participating in the conference were Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the fleet; Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander of the fleet's First Division; Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander of its Second Division; and Rear Admiral DeWitt Coffman, Commander of the Third Division. Rear Admiral Walter McLean, who commands the Fourth Division of the fleet, was the only division commander of the fleet absent.

The officers are on leave in Washington, and while in the capital will be in close touch with Rear Admiral William S. Benson, the newly appointed Chief of Naval Operations, who has charge of the preparation of plans for the use of the fleet in peace and war.

Admiral Fletcher will have another conference with Secretary Daniels next Saturday, and at that time, it is understood, the program for the use of the fleet this Summer will be arranged.

Secretary Daniels had an equally important conference today with Admiral Dewey. As a result of this conference, Secretary Daniels decided to appoint Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, to be a member of the General Board. This is the first time since its organization that the General Board will have in its councils a representative of the Marine Corps. There are now about 50,000 men in the navy and about 10,000 men in the Marine Corps. As the latter corps plays a very important part in the operations of that service, it was considered not only fair but proper that the Marine Corps should have representation.

During today's conference with the flag officers of the fleet, Secretary Daniels discussed at considerable length the work of the fleet in the recent naval war game and the lessons obtained from the problem that was tackled by the Red and Blue fleets. Admiral Fletcher informed the Secretary he was greatly pleased with the ships and their evolutions during the war game. He asserted that the ships were as a whole in fine shape, and that the new dreadnoughts made a splendid showing. He said that the officers of the fleet learned "a great deal" from the war game which was of vast importance to the navy.

The work of the submarines, their poor showing in the war game, and plans for the development of the underwater arm of the navy to the highest pitch of efficiency, was gone over at some length in connection with the recent appointment of Captain Albert W. Grant to take command of the submarine flotilla, and reorganize the submarine service of the entire navy.

NEW DIVING RECORDS IN SEARCH FOR THE F-4

One Descent Made to a Depth of 306 Feet—Wreck of Submarine May Break Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Thirteen descents were made in search for the submerged submarine F-4 at Honolulu, and every one broke a world's record for deep sea diving, according to Chief Gunner George D. Stillson, who is here after completing his work as chief of the diving operations.

Five of the descents were made to a depth of 306 feet, he said, and eight to 275 feet. The former world's record was 274 feet.

Stillson said that for the first time in the history of diving a telephone device was used successfully in communicating with the men under water.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Fear that the submarine F-4, now being brought to the surface near the entrance to Honolulu Harbor, would break in halves under present methods of lifting was expressed in a cablegram received today by Secretary Daniels from Rear Admiral Moore, Commandant of the Honolulu Naval Station. But the Admiral explained that if the vessel should break he would be able to lift the parts separately. Naval officials and those in charge of the salvage of the submarine have been hoping that she could be recovered in her entirety because they wished to make a thorough examination of the wreck. The report from Admiral Moore added:

"Should she not break in two great danger that forward end will sag and block the channel. Bad swells are likely to continue for some time, with only very short intervals of smooth weather owing to season. Divers report that top of vessel is caved in from about frame No. 62 to frame No. 65. The tear extends to the fender on each side. No serious damage to hull aft reported, except some rivets near engine room bulkhead apparently pulled through. Vessel lying starboard side nearly upside down. No progress today, sea dangerous for divers."

MILITIA GETS FLYING BOAT.

Gift for Naval Reserves Swells National Aeroplane Fund.

The National Aeroplane Subscription, to provide an air fleet for national defense and for the defense in particular of New York City and its environs, now totals $6,600, according to the announcement made yesterday by the Aero Club of America, which started the movement.

Besides this money, which has been subscribed in the last few days, a flying boat, valued at $7,500, and a course in training for both a pilot and a mechanic, was presented to the fund yesterday by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. Commodore R. P. Forshew, commanding officer of the Naval Militia of New York State, with headquarters on the U. S. S. Granite State, will decide to which of the three battalions of the naval militia the flying boat shall be assigned.

There are no aeroplanes in the Naval Militia of any State, and last February the Navy Department requested the commanders of the militias of every State to form aviation corps. The commanders asked for volunteers, and William F. Whitehouse and Harold N. Brown of this city, both licensed aviators, offered their services in this State. However, the Navy Department could not supply the aeroplanes and the National Aeroplane Subscription was started by the Aero Club to fill the deficiency.

It is proposed that 100 aeroplanes be procured, which will be used for mail-carrying in peace, but which will be immediately available in case of war.

WILSON DEMANDS PEACE IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man in their country or out of it who stands between them and their daily bread.

It is time therefore, that the Government of the United States should frankly state the policy which, in these extraordinary circumstances, it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do, lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the Constitution of the republic so long in abeyance, and set up a Government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with—a Government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform.

I, therefore, publicly and very solemnly, call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country.

I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this Government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people.

May Mean Armed Intervention.

To what extent this Government would go to bring peace to Mexico is something about which officials who should know the President's views are reticent. The matter was discussed at several meetings of the Cabinet, and the impression was created by the discussions there that the United States would be obliged to resort to force to carry out the intentions of the President. The whole situation, it was agreed, tended toward armed intervention. That the President fully appreciates this and is willing to accept the responsibility if his warning is ignored is not doubted here among those who know of the feeling in the inner Administration circle.

It is expected that when they realize the import of the President's statement, each of the factional leaders in Mexico will make a desperate effort to obtain supremacy. The statement probably will be construed by them, it is believed here, to mean that the faction in which control of most of the country through military success will be recognized by the United States. But the purpose of the Administration is that the factions shall bury their differences and restore peace in short order.

Miss Mabel Boardman, the active leader in the American National Red Cross, had an interview tonight with President Wilson at which they discussed the plans of the Red Cross for getting food supplies into Mexico for the relief of the starving people. It is contemplated that American troops shall be furnished to guard these supplies in their transit to the places of distribution. No orders have been given by the War Department or the Navy Department for the use of soldiers or marines in connection with the Government's new Mexican policy. The Red Cross will make the best arrangements possible for supplying the needs of famished noncombatants and will seek the co-operation of the factional leaders in this effort.

Plan Food Co-Operation.

It is understood that orders for the American troops along the border to co-operate with the Red Cross in getting food supplies to starving Mexicans probably will be issued at the War Department this week as a result of the conference between President Wilson and Miss Boardman. The latter asked that the President direct that facilities be afforded to army posts for the storing of food supplies collected throughout the country, pending their distribution in Mexico. The President indicated his purpose to take the question up with Secretary Garrison immediately.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, who is acting as General Manager of the Red Cross, will proceed south and arrange details with Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the border troops.

While Gen. Carranza is insisting that there is no starvation in Mexico except in Mexico City, which his forces do not control, he has promised to let the Red Cross bring in supplies of food and distribute them in the territory of the Carranza Government. Villa has not been heard from. The chief difficulty expected is in getting food to Mexico City, where it is badly needed. The railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital is controlled in part by the Carranza forces and in part by troops of Zapata, who is allied with Villa. Which faction controls the main portion of the road is not known to this Government.

Wired to Mexican Chieftains.

The President's statement was telegraphed today by Secretary Bryan to Gen. Carranza, at Vera Cruz; to Special Agent Carothers, at Aguascalientes, for transmission to General Villa, and to the Brazilian Minister, at Mexico City, for communication to Generals Garza and Zapata, who control that city. The statement was sent without comment or further explanation than is found in the language employed by the President in the document.

The "active moral support" which the President promises to a central Government of Mexico will take the form of recognition and placing an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States to any faction that may attempt to oppose the new Government. How much further the President will go in supporting the Mexican central authority is not disclosed.

The President's assurance that any measures by the United States will be actuated by entirely disinterested motives, or, as he expressed it, that this Government and people "want nothing for themselves in Mexico," is expected to have some effect in bringing support to his policy from the citizens of the republic.

The new policy toward Mexico was decided upon after several meetings of the President and his Cabinet and a study of the reports of Duval West, who made a personal investigation of conditions in Mexico, and declared that none of the factions seemed capable of restoring order or bringing into power a stable government.

Those European diplomatists who would express themselves indicated their approval of the President's plan. In South American circles it was declared that today's statement was a logical development of the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, when the United States, together with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, signed a protocol agreeing to recognize the Government set up by agreement of the factions.

Tagle as Interim President.

In some quarters it was said tonight that it was intended to restore constitutional government in Mexico after the factions had agreed on a man for Provisional President by first according recognition to Vasquez Tagle, or some one of the other members of the Cabinet of the late President Madero, entitled to succession under the Mexican laws. The minister so recognized would be expected to formally appoint to the cabinet the man chosen to head the new Government, in whose favor he then would resign. Ernesto Madero and Manuel Bonilla also were members of the Madero Cabinet, but Vasquez Tagle, Minister of Justice, was the only one who did not present his resignation.

The details of a Constitutional succession, however, it is understood, will not be given attention until there is an agreement on the new Provisional President and his Cabinet. An effort is to be made to secure men for the portfolios who represent various branches of Mexican politics, the majority being committed to a government based on liberal principles and pledged to religious freedom and agrarian and educational reforms.

The effect of the President's statement in Mexican quarters was varied. General Villa's representative here, Enrique Llorente, promptly issued a statement saying the Convention Government had tried to put into effect the very ideas set forth by Mr. Wilson and was ready to co-operate at any time with opposing factions. The Carranza agency was silent, but it was predicted that General Carranza would endeavor to demonstrate by a quick campaign on Mexico City that he could dominate all other factions in a military way and thereby command recognition of foreign governments.

Representatives here of some of the thousands of exiled Mexicans who were driven from their country by the Constitutionalists expressed their approval of the President's plan, but doubted whether the Villa, Carranza, and Zapata elements could reach an agreement. The possibility of another revolutionary movement to take under its standard the best elements in the Villa and Carranza ranks was widely discussed.

Villista Agent's Statement.

After reading President Wilson's statement, Enrique Leorente, head of the Villa Agency here, issued the following:

"The Convention Government, of whose military forces General Villa is Commander in Chief, was created in the very spirit in which President Wilson's declaration was written, but, unfortunately, many of those who have undertaken to support and maintain that Government failed in adherence to their pledges. Since then General Villa has on numerous occasions signified a desire to reach an accord with those who are opposing him, even expressing a willingness to entirely eliminate himself from the situation should occasion seem to so demand.

"General Villa will certainly give the most serious, attentive, and practical consideration to any friendly suggestion reaching him from President Wilson, whose unselfishness of purpose he well understands and fully appreciates."

WELCOMED BY VILLA AGENT.

Wilson Statement True, Urquida Says—Won't Work, Says Huerta.

President Wilson's statement on Mexico was eagerly awaited by the representatives in New York of the various factions in that troubled land. General Villa's representative, Francesco Urquidi, after reading the statement, said:

"That is fine—just what we expected from President Wilson. The Villa people have tried to do just what President Wilson has suggested. Mr. Carranza, however, is a very hard-headed man. Everything President Wilson sets forth is true; all right-thinking men in Mexico know that."

The military mastery of Mexico, Señor Urquidi said, would depend much upon a great battle now being waged around Leon, northwest of Mexico City. This battle, between the Carranza and Villa troops, he said, had been in progress for eight days. More men than had fought in any other battle in Mexico's recent troubles were taking part, he said, and to the victor probably would go the control of the situation in the republic.

At the Carranza Consulate General, in the Equitable Building, none of the officials would discuss the note for publication. It was said there that a commission had been appointed to take up the food problem in Mexico, and that a large consignment of beans and other foods would be shipped shortly to Vera Cruz, to be distributed among the suffering people.

General Victoriano Huerta, ex-Provisional President of Mexico, after he had seen President Wilson's note, issued this signed statement through A. Z. Ratner, in whose offices at 60 Broadway he makes his headquarters:

"As a foreigner, enjoying the hospitality of a foreign country, I should not criticise, nor even discuss statements of the Government or officers of the foreign country I live in. But I may say this:

"Any foreign country that is sincere and honest in its endeavor to help our nation would commit the biggest blunder by giving its moral support or assistance to any person or factions. Such actions, instead of bringing the results desired, would result in the opposite direction.

"The Mexican nation, as a whole, will never accept any such party, even if it would only be suspected that that party received any help from a foreign country. Our people will never stand for any government inspired by foreigners, no matter how humanitarian or noble the motives of such foreign nations appear to be."

A Mexican who was one of the trusted advisers of Porfirio Diaz when the latter was President, and who is now in New York, said, after reading the Presidents note, that he considered that it was fully justified by the situation. He said that in the last four years more than 300,000 Mexicans had been killed as a result of the civil strife, that 2,000,000 had been reduced to want, and that the money loss could be placed at $1,000,000,000.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 2. — Mexican leaders of all factions at the border here, when shown President Wilson's statement, pointed out that the great State of Sonora, in northwestern Mexico, was now under the actual government of Yaqui Indians who had proclaimed a republic of their own and were entirely out ofband. Under the administration of Porfirio Diaz the Yaquis were despoiled of their rich lands. They have been rebellious ever since, joining leader after leader, and breaking away as promises of restitution failed of fulfillment.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., June 2.—Gov. José Maytorena, the Villa Chief in Sonora, declined today to make any comment on the warning of President Wilson until he had received an official copy of the text. He denied, however, that there was any suffering among the population of the territory considered to be controlled by him. The wheat crop of Hermosillo, he said, would be harvested soon and yield about 1,000 carloads.

NOTE RESENTED ON BORDER.

Mexican Factions Unite, but Only to Oppose New Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 2.—The American exodus from the interior of Mexico has been resumed as a result of the President's new policy. American families in Torreon, Gomez Palacio, and Chihuahua are said here to have been warned in advance of the appearance of the President's statement and the first arrivals reached the border from Torreon today.

Feeling in the interior wherever the new policy has become known is bitter, the Americans report. This found a reflection in the border feeling here today after the note appeared on the streets in Spanish and English extras. Mexicans of all factions seem united in the attitude that there can be no friendly intervention, only war, if the United States moves into Mexico.

This feeling was fanned into a flame by a local paper, the Del Norte, appearing with an extra advising Mexicans to arm and threatening destruction to American towns along the border, including El Paso. This outburst is not taken seriously, but it reflects the feeling of the thousands of Mexican refugees here.

Villa agents do not hesitate to say that Mexican affairs are none of the business of the United States. Hipolito Villa, General Villa's brother in Juarez, said tonight:

"It is none of the United States' business what we do in Mexico. It is our country. All we ask is that we be left alone, and that we demand."

Francisco McManus, the Villa Consul here, termed the President's note a slap in the face of all Mexicans.

Intervention is predicted by all Mexican leaders. Villa has pushed 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition to Juarez in expectation of such an eventuality.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Heriberto Barron, founder of the Mexican Democratic Party, who is here on a mission for General Carranza, said tonight that he thought President Wilson's statement "very unfortunate." He said it would complicate the Mexican situation by encouraging "reactionaries and conspirators," and might delay the restoration of peace.

Jesus Acuna, Governor of Coahuila, en route to Vera Cruz, said:

"I regret that President Wilson should have felt it necessary to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico at a time when the Constitutionalist forces are on the eve of reoccupying Mexico City and establishing there a Government which will merit the recognition of the United States and other Governments."

CARRANZA FREES AMERICAN.

Ranch Owner Was Accused of Having Arms and Ammunition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, June 2.—P. W. Shuefeldt, an American ranch owner, was arrested at San Geronimo and brought to Vera Cruz charged with having arms and ammunition in his possession.

He was released this afternoon through the efforts of American Special Agent Silliman.

AMERICANS KILLED AT PANUCO

Case Reported to Bryan—Many Others, Says Returning Skipper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — Secretary Bryan was officially notified from Tampico today that J. N. Bennett, an American, was shot and instantly killed recently by Villa forces two miles south of Panuco. The message said that Bennett was in a launch with Carranzista soldiers, when the Villa soldiers fired upon the boat. No further details were given. The message was sent from Tampico last Thursday, but was not received until last night. Secretary Bryan said that instructions had been given for an investigation, and that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Villa authorities.

Bennett was a Texan and had a wife living in Laredo with her sister, Kate Usery, at 910 Juarez Street. The matter was brought to the attention of the department by the wife and sister before the official report was received. It was said here tonight that if Bennett was in a boat with Carranzista soldiers, he would be courting attack, and that the Villistas probably would explain that they saw only Carranza soldiers in the boat.

Panuco is in the great oil district a short distance west of Tampico. The Panuco fields have been alternately in possession of the Villa and Carranza forces, but are now controlled by the Villistas, while Carranza holds Tampico.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 2.—Captain Oscar Lane of the steamer Winifred, from Tampico, which docked here today, says he "positively knows of six American citizens who were killed near Tampico in the last few days." Four, he says, were assassinated from the river bank while in boats, and two were shot in a pumping plant. John Smith, an engineer for the East Coast Oil Company, he said, was assassinated in a row boat last Saturday. He added that he feared a general uprising and a massacre of Americans in and near the Panuco oil fields.

"If conditions are not changed down there soon," said Captain Lane, "I believe all Americans will be driven out of the district. There seems to be a general feeling there against all United States citizens. One side is no more to blame than the other."

Captain Lane said he understood that the American Consul at Tampico had the facts in regard to the assassinations and that details had been sent to Washington.

Officers of six oil companies operating in the Panuco fields and having offices in Houston denied any knowledge of any of their men having been killed. R. E. Brooks, President of one of the companies, however, said his company had not been able to move a barrel of oil out of the Panuco fields for a month.

"Conditions have been bad there for weeks," he said. "The Mexicans have taken a number of our boats and have driven most of our men out of the field."

An American naval Lieutenant named Green, from the United States gunboat Sacramento, was fired upon and narrowly escaped death at the hands of Villa soldiers while investigating the death of two Americans near the Panuco oil fields, according to Captain Lane. Green was accompanied by the American Consul from Tampico, Lane said. A bullet passed through Green's hat and grazed his head.

The launch bearing the officer and the Consul carried an American flag at her stern and a white flag at her bow. Lieutenant Green immediately headed for shore, where he was met by a small band of Mexicans, from whom he tried to obtain an explanation. Instead he was threatened with death, and it was only the protests of the Consul that probably prevented the officer from being shot. This, Captain Lane said, happened about three weeks ago.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 2.—When the tank steamer Winnifred passed through this port today Captain Oscar Lane said:

"More than a dozen Americans have been murdered and all sorts of deeds of violence committed recently by Mexican bandits in the Panuco River oil fields. These Mexicans do not belong to any recognized faction."

EBANO VICTORY CONFIRMED.

Villistas Routed, Carranza Cables—Coss Wins a Battle Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—General Carranza today cabled his Washington agent that General Jacinto Trevino had won an "overwhelming victory" over the Villistas, near Tampico. The State Department received a cablegram from its agents at Vera Cruz confirming this announcement. The engagement began May 31.

General Carranza's dispatch also stated that General Coss's campaign against Mexico City had begun with the capture of Calpulalpam and San Bartolo del Monte, a Zapata outpost, thirty-seven miles northeast of Mexico City. General Carranza asserts that the victory won by General Trevino marks the beginning of the advance of the Carranzistas toward Central Mexico from the direction of Tampico. A railway runs almost due west from Tampico to San Luis Potosi. If General Trevino is able to reach San Luis Potosi before a decisive battle between the Villa and Obregon forces near Leon, the Trevino forces would be in position to cut the northern communications of Villa's main army.

The cablegram from Carranza follows:

"General Trevino reports today overwhelming victory west of Ebano, where he captured Villista headquarters at Ausa. Villistas suffered extremely heavy losses in dead, wounded, and prisoners, and a large supply of ammunition and cannon was captured. Trevino sent this report while pursuing the enemy. This is the beginning of the Constitutionalists' advance against San Luis Potosi from the east.

"Absolutely false that there is a shortage of flour and corn in Vera Cruz and surrounding country. Conditions better than at any time since occupation. No suffering here. Tampico has sufficient supply, but many out of work due to oil companies suspending operations; but no serious discomfiture there. Better conditions in Jalapa than in Vera Cruz. No want there whatever. No smallpox or typhoid fever epidemics prevailing in Mexico City. Travelers arriving this morning report health conditions normal, but that a severe shortage of food exists, especially among poorer classes.

"Carranza supplying every locality controlled by Constitutionalists with food supplies on request. General Gonzales has situation well in hand in Puebla. Interventionists using false information in regard to prevalence of famine as their last trump card, owing to definite triumph of Constitutionalist cause. Carranza today issued an order allowing free introduction of all supplies to Mexico City.

"General Coss reports today he began his advance on Mexico City by capturing Calpulalpam and San Bartolo del Monte, a Zapata outpost, sixty kilometers northeast of Mexico City. One hundred Zapatistas were killed and a large supply of arms and ammunition was captured.

"It is absolutely false that United States has made representations to Carranza protesting against what it terms state of anarchy in erritory controlled by Carranza and that he admitted that he was unable to control situation. On the contrary, order reigns throughout entire district controlled by Constitutionalists and bandits are being rapidly exterminated. Agricultural pursuits are being resumed.

"I am informed by General Jacinto Trevino that he completely defeated the Villistas yesterday at Ebano, routing them from their positions, and capturing artillery, arms and ammunition. He is still in their pursuit.

"V. CARRANZA."

The State Department today received word that the forces of General Villa were still in possession of Panuco, in the oil region west of Tampico, that there is no communication between that place and Tampico, and that the petroleum companies fear that if river transportation is not soon re-established the petroleum will overflow the storage tanks and run into the Panuco River. The dispatch said that 200 Mexican employes of the Standard Oil Company had gone on a strike.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 2.—The Carranza Consulates here today announced that Carranza troops captured San Luis Potosi, capital of the State of that name yesterday, killing three Villa Generals and capturing one.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, OFF SAN DIEGO, Cal., (By Wireless, via San Diego,) June 2.—Yaqui Indians, who have been waging independent warfare for several months in Sonora, have renewed their activities. General Flores with his Carranza force has been compelled to retire from Navajoa, Sonora, to Huerte, Sinaloa, seventy-five miles south.

Carranza forces have burned the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge north of Guaymas, Sonora, cutting off railroad communication with Nogales on the northern border of Sonora.

THOUSANDS NEAR STARVATION

Conditions in Mexico Steadily Grow Worse, Red Cross Reports.

A statement detailing the appalling situation in Mexico, where great masses of the people are starving, was issued yesterday by the American Red Cross Society. The staement follows:

"Conditions in Mexico are growing steadily worse. At Monterey several thousand persons are fed daily. Many refined families apply at night for aid. The farmers from the surrounding country are coming to the city to buy corn to feed their workmen and families, but cannot obtain it. Multitudes are on the verge of starvation.

"At Durango the Government's efforts to keep down the price of food supplies failed, as were from Monterey and Torreon, where famine prevails, are willing to pay any price. Food supplies are becoming so scarce and the cost so high that the poorer classes are unable to buy and are in a deplorable condition.

"At Tampico all food is about exhausted. There is no flour and very little corn. The conditions in outlying districts are still worse, and tales of the starvation of the poor peons are constantly coming into the city.

"At Vera Cruz and in the surrounding country famine conditions prevail.

"At Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz, the general condition of the town is appalling. Money was raised by the Chamber of Commerce to relieve the distress, and corn was imported, but the funds were soon exhausted. The local civil authorities then took up the matter, with little success. The day that no car arrives the town goes hungry. Most distressing scenes took place at the Municipal Hall when these rations were distributed. Some 2,000 women were collected at 7 o'clock in the morning to get in line for the distribution, which began at 11 o'clock, and standing in the sun so long, unable to move for fear of losing their places and their chance for a mere handful of corn, resulted in many cases of fainting from exhaustion. Some were injured, and on several occasions one or two have been killed. A woman, carrying a baby a month or two old, was seen staggering out of the line and sinking to the ground. The women ahead of her called to the men selling the corn, waiving their rights in her favor, but she received no attention. Many, after waiting for hours, went home crying, for the supply ran out. Summing up the case, it means the practical starvation of the town.

"On the west coast the inhabitants are reported as starving. Acapulco is practically without food supplies, and conditions are most distressing in all that region. When a boatload of corn was brought into Acapulco the rush of the people was so great to get some of the grain that several children were trampled to death and a number of women injured.

"In Mexico City the situation is very grave, and the shortage in all cereals is felt intensely. As early as March a hundred thousand persons were reported suffering from hunger. Conditions have grown steadily worse, and many are starving. Mules, horses, and oxen have been killed or exported, as there is nothing to feed them. At one place when a mule died from starvation the people fell upon the carcass for food. For the food supplies that remain fabulous prices have been reached, so only the rich can buy. Epidemics of smallpox and typhus fever prevail, and medicine is prohibitory in price. The city has 600,000 inhabitants in danger of perishing from hunger, misery, and epidemics. Serious food riots have taken place. The crowds invading the Chamber of Deputies cry, "We are hungry." While the Government was distributing some corn to relieve the food situation a crowd of about 8,000 people gathered, by far larger than the amount of corn available for distribution. On account of the state of weakness to which hunger is bringing this people and the heat and the crush of the crowd, anxious not to return with empty hands, about 250 people fainted and had to be carried to the Red Cross station to be attended."

The Red Cross is receiving contributions to be applied to relief work in Mexico. Subscriptions should be made payable to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, and sent him at either 180 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

EXPECTS SPECIAL SESSION.

But Mexican Situation Won't Hurry the Call, Says Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said today:

"I am convinced that a special session of Congress will be called within a few months, possibly in September, to consider the peculiar combination of circumstances arising since the recent Congress. I don't believe that the Mexican situation will hurry the call, however.

"President Wilson established the policy of 'watchful waiting,' and thereby saved many American lives. Had Mr. Wilson declared war on Mexico, there would have been a massacre of Americans; instead they had time to get out and save their lives.

"When the special session is called I shall offer the proposed legislation to give us a standing army of 250,000 men. If the Mexican situation is acute, I do not expect opposition."

BANDITS BESIEGE AMERICANS.

Bowers and His Wife in Their Home in Mexico Fight Marauders.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 2.—It was reported here today that I. S. Bowers and his wife, Americans, were besieged at their ranch at Noria, Sonora, Mexico, by ten bandits. Bowers and his wife, alone on the ranch, were stubbornly fighting the marauders, according to the last report.

Bandits have been plundering in the territory between Noria and Querovasi, in which many Americans reside. In a fight last night at the railroad station at Querovasi five Villa soldiers and one Carranza adherent were killed.

Three railroad bridges were destroyed in the territory where the bandits were operating.

DENIES COLORADO WAR YARN

Washington Says No Order Has Been Given to Recruit Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Reports from Denver that the Colorado militia has been ordered to recruit to a war footing and to be furnished with full equipment are pronounced at the War Department to be unfounded.

"The story grows out of the customary inspection and the requirement at this time of the year for the annual reports for the year ending June 30," said a military official tonight. "There has been no order, letter, or telegram that calls for full militia equipment or any recruiting to a war footing, or anything that could be so construed. Whatever the report is based on it can only be some regular routine correspondence."

KNOX TRUSTS IN WILSON.

Ex-Secretary of State Believes He Will Guide Nation Aright.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Former Secretary of State P. C. Knox, when asked for an expression of his opinion of the international situation to-night, said:

"I have no opinions to express as to how those in authority are likely to deal with the German reply, no suggestions to offer and am reluctant to speak even generally on the subject. There is every reason to believe that the President will act with a clear eye and steady vision what are the matters lying upon the surface which are of real vital importance and concern to the American people, and will look beyond and realize all possible eventualities.

"In my judgment there is no consideration which does not demand our aloofness from participation in this present gigantic war, except that of some dire extremity. Tact, patience, and skill should, and I believe will, be able to guide us safely through these critical, even crucial, times. Now if ever the quality of solidarity in American citizenship should be conspicuous. Though coming from many races and with the love of many fatherlands in our hearts, we must put all this aside, and, with charity and tolerance for natural sympathies, look upon ourselves as one nation separate and distinct from the peoples of our origin.

"When, if ever, war becomes a necessity, upon an issue thoroughly understood and approved by the people in order to keep secure our national rights, independence, or honor, we will face it with undivided loyalty and patriotism, consciously prepared to meet its well-nigh infinite cost in treasure and to sacrifice upon the altar of our national welfare the lives of our sturdiest and best sons."

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HAMILTON HEIR FILES $750,000 WILL SUIT

Fight Over Estate of Adelaide Hamilton, the Statesman's Blind Granddaughter.

CHARGE UNDUE INFLUENCE

Relative, Cut Off, Accuses William Pierson Hamilton and Others—Nephew Also Objects.

John C. L. Hamilton of Elmsford, N. Y., great-grandnephew of Alexander Hamilton, yesterday filed in the Surrogates' Court objections to the probating of the will of his aunt, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, a granddaughter of the first Secretary of the Treasury. She left an estate of about $750,000, none of which she bequeathed to her nephew. Miss Hamilton was blind when she died at an advanced age on May 9.

In the objections it is stated that the will and the two codicils attached are not the last testaments of the decedent, who was of unsound mind, but that even if they were they "were procured by fraud and undue influence practiced upon said decedent by Alexander Hamilton, William Pierson Hamilton, and Edward R. Vollmer."

William Pierson Hamilton is a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan and a member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Alexander Hamilton is the Rev. Alexander Hamilton of Woodbury, Conn., and Edward R. Vollmer is an attorney at 293 Broadway, who drew up the will and the codicils. Both Hamiltons are nephews of the testatrix and beneficiaries under the will. William Pierson Hamilton and Edward R. Vollmer are named in the instrument as executors.

Later in the day further objections were filed by Schuyler Van Cortlandt Hamilton of 1,088 Fifth Avenue, another nephew of the testatrix. He received a bequest of $10,000 under the will. Testamentary incapacity and undue influence are alleged in the latter set of objections.

Bequest to W. P. Hamilton.

The will shows that William Pierson Hamilton and his two sisters, Mrs. Helen Marie Rhinelander of 251 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Marie H. Swan of Flushing, L. I., each received $90,000 and one-fifth of the residuary estate. Also, that the Rev. Alexander Hamilton and Marie H. McDavid of Greeneville, S. C., respectively nephew and niece, each received one-fifth of the residue and additional bequests of $2,000.

There are bequests aggregating $10,000 to charitable, religious and educational institutions as follows: $1,000 to Columbia University, to be devoted to the placing in Hamilton Hall of either a bust or a portrait of Alexander Hamilton; $1,000 to Grace Church and the testatrix's pew in that edifice; $3,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; $2,000 to Bishop Hobart Hare, to be devoted equally to the Church of All Angels at Spearfish, S. D., and the Double Temple Society.

Servants in Miss Hamilton's household received an aggregate of $8,000, as follows: Mary Forsythe, maid, $1,500; Bartholomew Hart, coachman, $1,000; Margaret Mullany, laundress, $1,000; William Kelly, former butler, $1,250; Annie Morgan, maid, $1,250; James Doyle, butler, $1,250, and Annie McMahon, $500. There is a direction that if there are any other servants they are to receive $100 each if they have been in the employ of the testatrix for one year or more.

There are bequests of $10,000 each to Schuyler Van Cortlandt Hamilton, the nephew who filed the objections; Gertrude Ray Hamilton, Violet Loring Hamilton, and Alexandra Schuyler Hamilton, children of Schuyler Hamilton, a nephew of the testatrix. There are bequests of $500 each to children of William Pierson Hamilton.

One codicil made the distribution of the $90,000 each to the nieces and nephew of the decedent, this money being the proceeds of the sale of the Hamilton Building at 229 Broadway, which netted the estate approximately $270,000. The other codicil increased the original bequests to the servants for their devoted attention to the testatrix in her blindness, and also related to the Hamilton Hall bequest.

Thinks Objections Ridiculous.

Mr. Vollmer said in his office at 293 Broadway that he had drawn the will, which was signed by Miss Hamilton, and the codicils which were merely acknowledged by her mark because she had become blind. He looked upon the objections as ridiculous. Referring to William Pierson Hamilton, co-executor with him, Mr. Vollmer said:

"Mr. Hamilton could not have exerted any undue influence, neither could he have practiced any fraud upon Miss Hamilton in the making of the will or the codicils, because he was not present when the documents were drawn up and knew nothing about them until told some time later. We are charged with fraud, but the specific acts are not set forth. There is no fraud they can name."

Mr. Vollmer stated that John C. L. Hamilton, who made the objections, had objected also to the will of John C. Hamilton, the father of the testatrix, and was also one of a number who objected to the wills of Miss Charlotte Hamilton and Miss Alice Hamilton, sisters of the decedent. All these wills, Mr. Vollmer said, were held by the courts to be valid. He added that he felt at liberty to speak for Mr. William Pierson Hamilton as a co-executor.

Henry Staton, a lawyer at 80 Broadway, guardian for Miss Alexandra S. Hamilton, a beneficiary under the will, said that he proposed filing objections in behalf of his ward.

WOOLVERTON WILL FILED.

Leaves Net Estate of $1,481,000 to Members of His Family.

William H. Woolverton, who was President of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company when he died at Atlanta, Ga., on Jan. 21, 1914, left a net estate of $1,481,123, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

The widow, Mrs. Edith B. Woolverton, receives $50,000 outright, a life interest in $647,227, which is one-half the residuary estate, an interest amounting to $129,445 in a trust fund, and certain personal effects of the testator.

There is a bequest of $25,000 to the Free Memorial Library at Alexandria, Pa.; $3,000 to the Presbyterian Congregation of the same town, and $1,000 to the Methodist Church of that place. Marian M. Tilge, a friend, gets a life interest in $20,000 and Maude Snowden, another friend, gets $1,000 outright.

The rest of the estate and the remainder interests after the death of the widow, go equally to the son and daughter, William H. and Ethel Woolverton.

Among the principal holdings were 2,000 shares of stock in the Tidwater Oil Company, appraised at $300,000; $245,440 in bonds of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company; 1,200 shares of stock of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, $146,550; 1,700 shares of stock of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, $102,000; 1,922 shares of stock of the Union Transfer Company, $76,880; and $66,000 in life insurance.

The report shows that decedent had owned 513 shares of the Iron Steamboat Company stock which he transferred to his son-in-law, Frederick H. Cone, who also received $5,000 under the will.

SIFT DANCE HALL EVIDENCE.

Committee Preparing Report for Commissioners Bell and Woods.

The Committee of Amusement Resources, of which Mrs. Henry Moskowitz is the head, began yesterday to get the evidence gathered against several dancing places in shape for presentation to License Commissioner Bell and Police Commissioner Woods.

The Committee of Amusement Resources met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Moskowitz, 147 East Thirty-eighth Street, and a plan of action was mapped out. Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins and Mrs. V. Everit Macy were added to the committee.

The work of purifying the dance halls and the attempt to close the tango parlors in the afternoon is to be prosecuted with energy, Mrs. Moskowitz said. She wanted it made clear, however, that the Committee is not fighting dancing, but the degredation of the moral standard that seems to have come with commercialized public dancing.

The Committee will also fight for legislation which will strike out the clause in the Dance Hall law, making it unnecessary for the proprietors of hotels having fifty or more bedrooms to take out dance licenses. An attempt will also be made to make it obligatory for a license fee to be paid for each individual ball.

TO IMPRESS NEW CITIZENS.

Officials Plan Fourth of July Program for the Naturalized.

Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe and Acting Mayor McAneny took the preliminary steps yesterday in the arrangement of a public reception to be tendered to newly naturalized citizens on the Fourth of July. Its object will be to impress on the naturalized men the importance of the step they have taken in assuming American citizenship, and the high privilege to which they were admitted when they took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The details of the ceremony have not yet been settled, but Commissioner Howe said yesterday that he hoped the reception would be held in the new Adolph Lewisohn Stadium at the City College. He hoped the ceremonial would be inexpensive and informal but none the less impressive.

The Commissioner suggested speeches by representatives of the Federal and municipal Governments and by a distinguished foreign-born citizen. Then there should be patriotic songs and a simple pageant to represent the immigrant's casting off of allegiance to his old country, and the taking of an oath of attachment to the United States. An Americanization Day may also be arranged for the schools with a pageant in one of the parks.

Stevens tc Run for Jersey Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 2.—At the State House to-day, Assemblyman Lewis T. Stevens, Republican, of Cape May County, announced that he would run for State Senator. He has served several terms in the lower house and in the last session was secretary of the majority's joint conference.

KOPP SISTERS TELL OF DEATH THREATS

Testify to Blackmailing Letters at Trial of Henry Kaufman, Whom They Accuse.

SHOTS AT THEIR WINDOWS

Wealthy Paterson Dyer Denies the Charges and Repudiates Attempt to Kidnap Girl.

When Henry Kaufman, a wealthy dyer of Paterson, N. J., was put on trial yesterday in the United States District Court at Newark on a charge of sending black hand letters through the mail to Misses Constance, Norma, and Florette Kopp of Wyckoff, the three sisters told Judge Haight and the jury a story of attempts to kidnap them, of pot shots at midnight through bedroom windows, of demands for large sums of money and of threats of death if they did not call off Sheriff Robert N. Heath's investigation of Kaufman's alleged connection with their annoyances.

As a result of the Sheriff's investigation and the evidence he put before the Post Office authorities, Kaufman was indicted several weeks ago on a charge of sending or with complicity in sending threatening letters to the sisters.

The evidence yesterday showed that the quarrel dated back to July 14 of last year, when Kaufman's automobile ran into a carriage driven by the three Kopp sisters. They sent him a bill for $50 to pay for the repair of their carriage. Kaufman refused to pay, and the sisters brought a civil action for the $50 and got a judgment.

The Kopp sisters live in a handsome home on the outskirts of Wyckoff with their mother. Miss Constance Kopp said that during the Fall and Winter she and her sisters were subject to frequent insults. One night, she said, while on the way from the house to an outhouse, she was fired on. The next day, she said, she went to County Prosecutor Wright, but he refused to take up the case. She then laid the case before Sheriff Heath, who believed the story told by the sisters.

Girl Fires at Annoyer.

"I got a revolver to protect us," said Miss Constance, "and I soon had use for it. A few nights later I looked from my bedroom window on the second floor and saw men behind the house. I called to them and, when I got no reply, shot at them. They returned the fire, bullets striking the house close to the window where I was."

All three girls told on the stand how an attempt had been made to kidnap the youngest sister, Florette. George H. Johnson was released in December from the State's prison, where he was serving a term for larceny. A few days later he wrote Miss Constance a letter telling of an attempt that was to be made to kidnap Florette. Miss Kopp told Sheriff Heath, and he advised her to meet Johnson at Somerville to talk the matter over. The Sheriff listened to the conversation and interrupted it to arrest Johnson. The ex-convict was convicted of an attempt to kidnap Florette and is serving a term in Hackensack Jail. He will be brought to court to-day to tell whether Kaufman had anything to do with his attempted coup. The sisters said they were confident Kaufman was to blame for all their troubles.

Florette, who is sixteen, told of how she had been followed by several Italians on a trip to Paterson and on other occasions. She said she was afraid to go anywhere alone.

Sheriff Heath testified that he had set detectives to watch the Kopp house, after which the midnight annoyances ceased. He said he had every confidence in the girls' story and related how he had worked on the case for the past six months in the hope of avenging the terrors of the Kopp sisters.

It was after the Sheriff's men had driven off the midnight marauders that they began to receive threatening letters, the girls testified. One of the letters read in court said:

"We will kill you if you do not stop the case against Kaufman. — Black Hand."

Others threatened death if large sums of money were not paid. Florette told how, at the Sheriff's advice, she had gone to a lonely spot ostensibly to pay over $1,000 demanded in one of the letters. The Sheriff and deputies were in ambush near by, but no one turned up to get the "thousand."

Most of the letters were addressed to Miss Constance, although the other two sisters were not ignored.

Kaufman Annoyed Sisters.

It was also shown by the testimony that last Fall Kaufman was arrested and fined $5 on a charge of annoying the Kopp sisters by blocking the roadway in front of them with his automobile.

An important witness for the Government was William J. Kingsley, handwriting expert, of 261 Broadway, New York City, who said that from an examination of the Black Hand notes and of Kaufman's handwriting he was confident that Kaufman wrote the threatening letters. He said that while the letters showed a clumsy attempt at disguise, a scientific examination of the individual strokes showed unmistakable analogies.

Kaufman began his defense late in the afternoon. He admitted his automobile wrecked the Kopp girls' carriage. He admitted his refusal to pay their claim, as well as his arrest for annoying them, but he denied emphatically that he had written the Black Hand letters, or that he had hired men to annoy the sisters.

He will continue his defense today, after which he will be subjected to a cross-examination by United States District Attorney Lynch, who has data gathered by the Federal detectives employed on the case for several weeks. The Prosecutor's office at Hackensack also employed detectives to help Sheriff Heath work up the case.

Kaufman faces two indictments growing out of the receipt of the threatening letters by the young women.

The father of the Kopp girls died several years ago leaving them considerable property and their handsome home. Heath's work insisted on their ability to run the house without the assistance of men and declare that it would have taken something far more dire than threatening letters to intimidate them.

"Especially," said Miss Constance, "when we knew all the time who was doing it."

DIVORCE PLOT CASE FAILS.

Trapped Woman Sues to Void Decree After Fourteen Years.

The suit of Mrs. Helen Marie Redfern of New York to set aside the divorce obtained against her fourteen years ago by Albert Redfern of Plainfield was dismissed yesterday by Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City.

Mrs. Redfern alleged that the divorce was obtained fraudulently through a plot by which she was lured to the Hotel Metropole and trapped by detectives with Ralph Delmore, and that she did not defend the suit because she had no money. Redfern admitted he had written letters to the plaintiff in answer to matrimonial advertisements.

"I did it to trap my wife," he testified, "because I knew she was advertising for another man. Nearly every such letter I wrote was received by my wife. It proved she was advertising under fictitious names."

One of the letters Redfern admitted he wrote in 1897 suggested an appointment, and stated that "I am a business man and make enough money to support a loving wife."

Vice Chancellor Lewis said Mrs. Redfern had not shown fraud, and that her status in court was doubtful after fourteen years. A second woman, innocent of any wrong, had been married to Redfern, and her interests deserved consideration.

COURT SCORES DIVORCE EVIL

Judge Calls Swapping Spouses Common as Horse Trading.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn yesterday deplored the prevalence of divorce, and said that many persons seemed to want polygamy without calling it such. There was a case before the court in which a man was accused of sending his wife and children back to Italy, and then marrying another woman here. The second woman asked for an annulment of the marriage.

"Marriage seems to be the cheapest thing under our laws," said the court. "You can marry one day and come into court the next day and get a divorce. Swapping wives and husbands has become as common as swapping horses. At the same time, the Judges are practically forced to sit and wink at felonies and watch the offenders go free. If we want polygamy, why don't we come out bravely and establish it as the Mormons did in Utah?

"The man in this case is a self-confessed bigamist, and I intend to communicate with the District Attorney about him. This morning I sent two complaints to the District Attorney, and I shall follow this practice in such cases in the future."

SAW DADDY MAKE A FIRE.

Little Girl Describes Her Mother's Burning in Court.

Eight-year-old Sophie Stransky testified yesterday in the Bronx County Supreme Court, where her father, Benjamin Stransky of 528 East 136th Street, was on trial for murder in the first degree. It is charged that Stransky held his wife Jennie on a burning bed in their home on the morning of Dec. 15 last.

When the little girl was brought in, Justice Weeks took her on his knee and asked her if she knew what it meant to tell a lie.

"Yes," she said, "I'll go to the devil if I do."

Then little Sophie was placed in the big witness chair without being sworn, and in a narrative made disconnected by her constant crying she said to the jury:

"Daddy took me out of Mama's bed and put me in his bed. I didn't like it, and went back to Mama; but Papa lit a piece of paper over a gas jet and threw it under Mama's bed."

Questioned by Assistant District Attorney Mork the little girl said that she had gone to bed with her mother on that night, and added, "that was the night daddy made a fire in the house." The little girl's testimony will be resumed this morning.

James H. Scarr, local forecaster, testified that it was dark at the time the prosecution says the murder was committed.

CONLEY RELEASED; SHOWS NO REMORSE

Negro, After Serving Short Term as Accessory to Murder, Bitter Against Frank.

STICKS TO STORY HE TOLD

Attempt in Georgia to Have Mass Meeting Held in Every County to Demand Frank's Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—The negro Jim Conley, on whose testimony Leo M. Frank was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan and sentenced to death, and who himself was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as an accessory, reached Atlanta today, having been released from the convict camp. Although he received forty-eight days off his sentence for good behavior, Conley did not emerge with a clean record. He received one flogging for acting impudently to one of the guards. Aside from this it is said he gave the authorities no trouble.

According to officials of the convict camp, Conley, during his term, never changed from the story told to the jury at the trial of Frank. He several times reiterated this story to officials and visitors to the camp.

Conley today at first refused to speak of the Frank case, but at last ventured the statement that he did not write the notes said to have passed between him and Annie Maud Carter, the negro woman in the Tower when he was also a prisoner there. The notes were used by the Frank defense, on the assumption that they were written by Conley, as a means of establishing the authorship of the "death notes" found by Mary Phagan's body.

"Those notes to Annie Maud Carter were written by a white man who was running the elevator in the jail," said Conley. "The woman wrote to me, but I didn't answer her."

Albert W. Osborn, a handwriting expert, has identified the notes as in Conley's handwriting.

Conley said he was going to stay in Atlanta and get a job.

"I'll trust to the Lord," he added piously. "I've got through this affair so far all right, and I'm going to keep trying to stay this way."

In the same breath he expressed bitterness against Frank declaring he ought to be hanged. He showed no remorse for the crime.

"I'm done with the case," he said, "and I don't want to say another word in it, unless they ask me to testify to the Governor or the Prison Commission. I'll testify if they want me to, but I won't unless I am asked."

The expected meeting between Frank and Conley, to give evidence in the suit of Mary Phagan's mother against the pencil factory to recover $10,000 for the death of her daughter, did not occur. The meeting was rendered unnecessary when attorneys agreed to accept evidence given at Frank's trial in regard to the girl's death.

There were indications today that a strong protest would be made against any commutation of Frank's sentence. A call has been issued for mass meetings to be held in all the counties in the State to pass resolutions urging that the death sentence be carried out.

BROOKLYN PLEA FOR FRANK.

Petition Urging Commutation and Signed by 6,000 Sent to Georgia.

A petition signed by 6,000 Brooklyn residents, urging executive clemency in the case of Leo M. Frank, has been sent to Governor Slaton of Georgia by Joseph Goldstein, a Brooklyn lawyer. The list of petitioners is headed by a committee of twenty-five representative citizens, including borough, county, and Federal officials, judges and clergymen.

Among the names signed to the petition are those of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, County Judges Roy and Hylan, Magistrates Dooley and Steers, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Congressman Reuben L. Haskell, and United States District Attorney Melville J. France.

SAYS DOCTOR WON HIS WIFE.

Broker Sues Dr. Willis for Alienating Mrs. Wilder's Affections.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 2.—The suit of George H. Wilder of Summit, N. J., against Dr. George S. Willis of Morristown, charging the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Wilder, was begun here today before Justice Silzer and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mr. Wilder is a member of the firm of Carter & Wilder, brokers, of New York.

Mrs. Wilder testified for her husband this afternoon. She said that the defendant had kissed her often in February, 1914. She said she was afraid to tell her husband of the double life she was leading, but finally it worried her so that she confessed to him. Ellen Coburn, a nurse who was formerly in the employ of Dr. Willis, testified that she had seen the physician kiss Mrs. Wilder in her home in Madison. Dr. Willis in his answer denied the charges.

Mrs. Wilder is the daughter of G. Fisher Eldrich, a brewer of Boston, Mass. She has four small children.

FOR WOLFF ESTATE RULING.

Trust Company Asks Court to Decide on Payments to Son.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 2.—The United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York has appealed to the Court of Chancery to direct the distribution of the estate of the late Lewis S. Wolff of Monmouth County.

An inventory of the property showed it was worth $560,539 and the trust company and Stanley L. Wolff, a son of the dead man, are co-Trustees under the will. The son was to receive one-fifth of the estate when he became thirty years old. He attained that age in May, but the money was not paid to him, as the trust company required instructions from the court as to whether the legacy should be paid in securities or cash.

GIRL FIGHTS HER FATHER.

Clings to Court House Railing When He Tries to Take Her from Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 2.—When Chancellor Walker put the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Wilson in the custody of her father today, the girl refused to go to her father. She fled to the side of her mother when her father approached. Out in the corridor of the State House Wilson again sought to get possession of his daughter, but she clung to her mother, who was surrounded by several women friends.

On the way down the steps Wilson got between the woman and his daughter and put his hand on her arm, whereupon the girl seized the stair railing and held on while her father struggled with her. At the suggestion of one of the lawyers Miss Wilson agreed to go with her father until after another hearing in the case on Tuesday.

Two years ago the children were awarded to Mrs. Wilson. The case was reopened yesterday on the charge made by Wilson that his wife was not a proper guardian for her daughter.

Jersey Crop Outlook Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 2.—According to a report issued today by G. Harold Noyes, director of the New Jersey branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, the outlook for crops is mostly favorably in the southern part of the State. Onions and cabbages have been attacked by maggots owing to the cool, moist weather. In the middle coast districts strawberry picking is beginning, and all crops look well, although insects and cut worms are appearing. There has been some blight on apples, and it is too cool for sweet potatoes. In the northern district the corn is doing well. The clover, alfalfa, and oat crops are normal.

Girl Detective Co-respondent.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 2.—In a counter suit for divorce instituted against her husband, Robert Close, a member of the Paterson Detective Bureau, Mrs. Lillian Close, his wife, named Miss Edna Pasquin, a woman detective who assisted Close in his visit to an Asbury Park hotel last Summer, where he alleged he found Mrs. Close with Henry Dougherty. Mrs. Close says that her husband's case against her is a "frame-up" and that ever since the raid in Asbury Park he has been too familiar with the girl detective.

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A hundred Junes have seen the Chickering welcomed with rapturous joy by happy brides-to-be.

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25% to 40% Savings in Four Great

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1,500 Yards
Black Taffeta
An exceptionally choice imported chiffon taffeta, exquisitely soft and highly lustrous. 39 to 40 inches wide.
Regularly $2.25 yard.
This Sale **1.38** Per Yard

2,100 Yards
Black Taffeta
This silk affords a truly remarkable value, being of the fashionable chiffon finish; lustrous and serviceable. 35 inches wide.
Regularly $1.25 yard.
This Sale **78c** Per Yard

1,500 Yards
Black Taffeta
Of superior quality, 36 inches wide; most practical and smart for summer dresses, blouses and coats.
Regularly $1.35 yard.
This Sale **98c** Per Yard

1,250 Yards
Crepe de Chine
Forty inches wide, of superior quality, in the most fashionable shades for day and evening wear.
Regularly $1.25 yard.
This Sale **95c** Per Yard

Women's Hosiery

8,500 Pairs at Under Cost

Sizes 8½ to 10. *Regular Widths.*

FIBRE SILK in black, white and tan; lustrous, serviceable and of excellent appearance. Reinforced and long cotton tops. *Regularly 35c pair.* **25c**
3 pairs for 70c; 6 pairs for 1.35.

SILK LISLE in black, white and tan; summer weight; lustrous and fine. *Regularly 50c pair.* **35c**
3 pairs for 95c; 6 pairs for 1.85.

PURE SILK—Medium weight; extra fine; cotton soles and tops; black or white. *Regularly $1.00 pair.* **78c**
3 pairs for 2.30; 6 pairs for 4.50.

"Most practical for the traveller"
Women's and Misses'
"Roseberry"
Raincoats
Priestley "Cravenette"
In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.
Regularly **8.75** $12.50
These smart, silky, waterproof coats cannot be too highly recommended for tourist wear—nothing more comfortable for big or little journeys by train, steamer or motor.

1,850 Yards
Washable Corduroy
Regularly 60c yard
Of superior quality and desirable texture, in white and cream, 32 inches wide.
Extraordinary price of **45c**
Corduroy of this style is most fashionable for sport apparel, including separate skirts and coats.

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Pure Silk Shirts
From Newest Summer Silks
Patterns from the most conservative to the distinct and bold colorings also in vogue—self woven or satin stripes to select from.
Making is the finest throughout.
Value $4.50 and $5.00.
2.95 each

New Tennis Shirts
From Fine White Mercerized Pongee
Most practical of all collars that button up or open at the throat. Two pockets, straight front coat model and elbow sleeves.
Also in white cheviot.
Value $1.50.
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Beach Robes
New Summer Wash Fabrics
Imported French brocaded ratine in white and plain colors.
Fancy Terry or Toweling Robes and many light weight styles for travelling.
Values $6.50, $7.50, $10.00.
4.95

Men's Raincoats
From Unlined Gabardine Cloths
Mostly tans, blues and olive mixtures of extremely fine cravenette. Sizes to 38 only.
Regular utility models suitable for fine or stormy weather.
Values $15.00, $16.50.
10.50

Broadway & 19th Street

PRISON MISSIONARY HELD FOR EXTORTION

Mother of Edward J. Russell Says She Paid $300 for Son's Release.

HE'S STILL IN DANNEMORA

Kate Hanff of Volunteers of America Arrested by Decoy Telegram from District Attorney.

Miss Kitty W. Kanff, who, the police say, was associated up to two weeks ago with the Volunteers of America and was interested in prison missionary work, was arrested yesterday afternoon at a Western Union Telegraph office at 1,398 Broadway, near Thirty-eighth Street, by Detectives Trojan and Thomas of the District Attorney's office, charged with obtaining $300 from the mother of Edward J. Russell, now in prison, on a promise to obtain his release. She was locked up in Police Headquarters, but went into hysterics there and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital a prisoner. She will be arraigned in the Tombs Court today.

Russell was sent to Dannemora State Hospital for the Criminal Insane in 1897 following his conviction of an attempt to blackmail Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks. Since then Russell has tried several times to get out by habeas corpus proceedings.

A gray-haired woman appeared at the District Attorney's office last week and said she was Mrs. Margaret Fox, Russell's mother. She told Assistant District Attorney Colnon of her eighteen-year fight to get her son out of Dannemora. On her visits to Dannemora, she said, she became acquainted with Miss Kanff, who said that she could get Russell out of prison, but it would cost a great deal of money. Mrs. Fox thought the matter over, and was induced finally, she said to give up the money by letters which were signed "Edward," and which, she thought, had been sent by her son.

First, she said, she paid $200, which was sent to Miss Kanff at 26 West Thirty-first Street. Soon after she had sent the money she received postal cards and letters signed by her son saying he had been released from Dannemora and was hiding at a sanitarium in New York. The letters said he needed more money for board, medical attention, &c. Later she learned that her son had not been released.

Mrs. Fox told her story to N. C. Pastorof, who is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and he advised her to tell the District Attorney. Mrs. Fox got a city telegram on May 28 signed "Edward" and asking for $100. The District Attorney sent a reply to Miss Kanff telling her to be at the telegraph office at 1,398 Broadway to receive the money. This was signed with Mrs. Fox's name. Yesterday was named as the time, and the detectives found Miss Kanff at the telegraph office yesterday afternoon.

Russell was convicted in 1888 under the name of Edwin Meredith of felonious assault on "Phil" Daly, the sporting man. Daly answered a note from a woman calling herself Addie Stanton to come to 406 Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street. He had $30,000 with him when he was ushered up the stairs. He met a young woman who asked him to be seated. Two men with handkerchiefs rushed in and told Daly to hold up his hands. Instead he threw himself on the men and in the struggle got a bullet wound. Russell was arrested a few days later and was convicted on the testimony of a confederate and went to prison.

In 1897 he was sentenced to prison for eight years and six months, on his conviction of attempting to blackmail Justice Jenks. Before his term expired he was pronounced insane and was sent to Dannemora. In 1907 he got a writ of habeas corpus returnable here and, slipping away from his keepers, went alone to court and insisted on trying his own case. He issued subpoenas to every well-known man whom he could remember.

The police records show that Miss Kanff was sent to prison for nine and a half years by County Judge Dike in Brooklyn in 1908 charged with grand larceny. She was convicted of having administered knock-out drops to a baker and to a woman acquaintance in Brooklyn and, when they were senseless, of having robbed them.

On her way to headquarters Miss Kamff tried to destroy several telegrams by chewing and swallowing them. Detective Thomas forced her to give up the telegrams. Assistant District Attorney Colnon has them now.

NO PANIC AT SCHOOL FIRE.

Pupils of St. Gabriel's Marched Out in Fire Drill—No Damage.

Brother Baldwin, Principal of St. Gabriel's Academy at 309 East Thirty-sixth Street, smelled smoke as he sat in his office on the fifth floor shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As the building is modern and fireproof, he guessed at once that the smoke entering the interior haliway could only come from the paper shute leading up from the basement, but he at once sounded the gong which gives the alarm of fire throughout the building, and then telephoned to the Fire Department.

No one else in the building had smelled the smoke and the 1,570 children between 5 and 15 years and their teachers marched in orderly fashion out of the building, believing that they were having their weekly fire drill. It was not until the fire engines came up the street that the pupils who had taken their places in line in St. Gabriel Park, across from the school, knew that there was a real fire.

The Fire Department found a part of the basement blaing where some outsider, who had entered the building, had evidently thrown a burning cigarette or match into paper. The fire was out about two minutes later, and the children started to file back to their classrooms. They were back to their lessons within about twelve minutes after the gong had first sounded.

ROCKAWAY WATER RATE CUT

Schedule Fixed by Williams Saves Consumers $70,000 a Year.

Water Commissioner William Williams directed yesterday the Queens County Water Company, which supplies the Fifth Ward of Queens, or the Far Rockaway district, to reduce its rates. The Progressive Society of the Fifth Ward of Queens, through its attorney, David May, has been fighting the water company since 1912 and many hearings have been held. Former Water Commissioner Thompson denied the application when it was first made. The new meter rates for private consumers which become effective at once are:

For the first 40,000 gallons consumed during the year, 30 cents for 1,000 gallons.

For the next 410,000 gallons consumed during the year, 25 cents for 1,000 gallons.

For all water in excess of 450,000 gallons consumed during the year, 20 cents for 1,000 gallons.

The reduction will save the consumers in the district about $70,000 a year and cuts the present rates of the water company to approximately 25 per cent.

The city contemplates obtaining an option on the distributing plant of the Queens County Water Company within the city so that when the Catskill water supply is turned on persons living in the Rockaways will receive the same rates as those in New York City.

LANDED GERMANS IN JAPAN.

Pacific Mail Stevedore Foreman Among Those Ordered Deported.

YOKOHAMA, June 2.—The name of another of the five Germans ordered deported from Japan was learned today. He is Wilhelm Steinwascher, a foreman stevedore of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The charge against him is that he secretly landed at Yokohama at night, by means of a launch, a group of Germans who were deported from Hongkong April 19. The Japanese authorities were aware of the presence of these men in Yokohama harbor and had forbidden their landing.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company says it knows nothing of the matter.

All these men were sent away "for committing acts against the welfare of the country." They include a baker named J. Schuh, who came to Japan from the United States in 1914, and Adolph Richter, owner of the Imperial Hotel at Yokohama.

ATTACK JAPANESE CABINET.

Opposition Charge Failure in China Lowering Empire's Prestige.

TOKIO, June 2.—The Opposition today introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the present Cabinet.

This resolution charged the Cabinet with having failed in the negotiations with China from the beginning to the end; with having interfered with the friendly relations with China; with having aroused the suspicions of foreign powers, thereby harming the prestige of the empire instead of laying the foundations of peace in the Orient, and with having created a situation likely to be followed by further complications.

BROADWAY SPEEDER CHASED

Motorist, Who Says He Is Columbia Senior, Fined $25.

Lawrence Dowling of 625 West 115th Street, who said he was a senior in the engineering department at Columbia University, was arrested at 7:30 o'clock last night on a charge of racing at about thirty-five miles up Broadway from Seventy-second Street to 10th Street.

Motorcycle Policeman Gerdeman testified in the Men's Night Court that he had pursued Dowling from Seventy-second Street to Ninety-fourth Street before he was able to draw alongside of Dowling, and that then it was six blocks more before Dowling would stop.

Magistrate Dowling fined the prisoner $25. At a late hour he was in the Yorkville Prison trying to connect with friends by telephone to get his fine paid.

Beheaded by Freight Train.

The head and feet of Albin Leppesno, 25 years old, a seaman, of 470 High Street, Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, were cut off by a New Haven freight train last night on the New York Central tracks between 161st and 162d Streets, when he tried to climb aboard. His brother, August, of 743 Madison Street, Ashtabula Harbor, was with him at the time. The police say the brothers had been working in a nickel-plate factory in this city, were laid off, and were working their way back to their home town.

LAWYER SEEKS FEE IN ALIENATION SUIT

Counsel for Swoyer in Action Brought by New York Hotel Man Says He Wasn't Paid.

KEPT PROCEEDINGS SECRET

Ardent Letters from Defendant to Mrs. Carrol Submitted in Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—James H. Hayes, an attorney, has filed a suit in the Common Pleas Court for $3,000, representing counsel fees, against Joseph D. Swoyer, a Philadelphia wool merchant, yachtman, and married man, whom Mr. Hayes represented a year ago when Mr. Swoyer was sued in the United States District Court of New Jersey by Thomas M. Carrol of the Hotel Hermitage, New York City, for $200,000, for the alienation of Mrs. Carrol's affections. The attorney maintains that he settled the case without permitting the facts to become public, and that his client refused to pay his bill.

Attorney Hayes has submitted extracts of very endearing letters which he says were written by Mr. Swoyer to Mrs. Carrol, and these are signed "Joey." One reads:

"I never loved nor craved your eternal companionship so in all my life," and "I have lived for years, and now I've met my love in all the crowd and know and feel that I never can live without her. I mean that no one shall tear her from me"; and "I love you, my darling, with a love that enriches, that ennobles, that makes life worth living and makes a man think of the higher things in life."

Attached to the papers of Mr. Hayes is the complaint of Carrol, which charges that Mr. Swoyer and Mrs. Carrol started for San Francisco on Jan. 15, 1913, and on Jan. 28 embarked on the steamer Manchuria for the Orient, registering on the passenger list as man and wife. The complaint further says that after residing in Japan, they sailed for Melbourne, Australia, on March 4. Then it says, "The defendant, Swoyer, later returned to America, leaving Mrs. Carrol somewhere in Asia or Europe, where she still is."

The Swoyers are living together at 107 South Berkley Square, and they refused to see reporters tonight.

The marriage of Thomas M. Carrol, of the Hotel Hermitage, and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Poultney Carrol, which took place on Dec. 17, 1908, was annulled on March 25, 1913, by Supreme Court Justice Bijur on the recommendation of Referee Ingraham, appointed to take testimony in the case. The annulment was granted on the ground that Mrs. Carrol when she married Mr. Carrol had not received a final decree of divorce from her former husband, Robert C. Gyles, 879 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, whom she married in 1901 at Middletown, N. Y.

NEW SCHEME FOR ROBBERY.

Shopkeeper Nearly Overcome by Fumes from Stranger's Can.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 2.—Mrs. Emma Boeglins was alone in her grocery store, 32 Redwood Avenue, today, when a man entered and, handing her a can, asked to have it filled with keresene. Mrs. Boeglins took it to the back of the store and removed the cap. Instantly the air about her was filled with sickening fumes of gas. She was almost overcome and dizzy, but rushed to the door and threw the can into the street.

"What was in that?" she demanded of the man, but he ran out of the store. Grabbing up the can and disappearing around the corner he called over his shoulder: "None of your business. Find out if you can."

The police, to whom Mrs. Boeglins reported the affair, believe the man had tried out a new method to make robbery easy. It is supposed that illuminating gas filled the can and that the man expected Mrs. Boeglins to be overcome by it.

START NEW WATER INQUIRY.

Hempstead Accounts to be Gone Over Again as Result of Wicks Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 2.—The Trustees met tonight, following an auditor's examination of the village accounts, and considered especially matters relating to the water supply and its administration.

An inquiry by a taxpayer as to the reduction of $50 in his water rate of this year from previous years has started an inquiry again into the water accounts after they had been declared in good order some weeks ago, following the attempt at suicide of Thomas J. Wicks when he failed at the last election to be returned as head of the waterworks.

At last night's meeting of the Trustees the Auditor, John S. Nichols, made his report. An investigation which will take several days was ordered.

BOY FINDS SUICIDE'S BODY.

Contractor's Foreman Took Poison in Forest Park.

Joseph Madget, 11 years old, of 55 Woodhaven Avenue, Glendale, late yesterday afternoon, found the body of a man in Forest Park, near Glendale, Queens Borough, that was later identified at the Morgue as that of Alfred C. Klumpp of 1,926 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. A brother-in-law of the dead man identified the body. He said Klumpp was employed as a foreman for a contractor in New York.

Beside the body was found an amber colored bottle containing a pink powder. It is believed the powder is nitrate of silver, and the police are of the opinion that the man took some of this to kill himself.

Actor Falls from Trolley Car.

William J. Bryer, an actor, of 500 West Forty-first Street, New York City, is in the Jamaica Hospital. He fell yesterday afternoon from a Long Island electric railway trolley car in front of 422 Fulton Street, Jamaica. He is suffering from a fractured left rib, and his back and left side are injured. His condition is not considered serious.

MORE TROOPS TO MANILA.

Coast Defenses There to be Strengthened by War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—With the completion of new quarters and batteries in the Philippine fortifications, the War Department, according to an announcement made today, will strengthen the coast defenses around Manila ad the entrance to Manila Bay by five additional companies of Coast Artillery. The troops to be sent to the Philippines are:

Fourth and Thirty-sixth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Mott, N. J., to leave their present station on July 30.

Seventeenth Company of Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Washington, Maryland, to leave that station July 30.

One Hundred and Eleventh Company of Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Dade, Fla., to leave that post July 29.

Thirty-third Company of Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Columbia, Wash., to leave that post Aug. 2.

It was also announced that two regiments of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, which have for some time been stationed along the Texas frontier on Mexican duty, will also be sent to the Philippines to relieve cavalry regiments and an infantry regiment that are to be brought back to the United States. The Fifteenth Regiment of Cavalry, now at Fort Bliss, Texas, will leave on July 2 to relieve the Eighth Cavalry in the Philippines. The Ninth Regiment of Cavalry, now at Douglas, Ariz., will leave on Aug. 2 to relieve the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry now in the Philippines. The Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, now at Texas City, Texas, will relieve the Twenty-fourth Infantry in the Philippines, sailing Sept. 1.

EDUCATION BOARD HISSED.

New Rochelle Folk Want High School Principal Back.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 2.—A large delegation of citizens appeared before the Board of Education last night to protest against the failure to reappoint Harry T. Watkins as Principal of the High School. Several times the board was hissed by the delegation, which was a representative one of New York business men. There were cheers whenever Mr. Watkins's name was mentioned or a point was made in his favor.

There were more hisses when the President of the Board, H. DeWitt Dobbs, a Fifth Avenue hatter, refused to give reasons for removing Mr. Watkins other than to quote from a report of the Committee on Teachers and Discipline, which stated that the failure to reappoint the Principal was purely on educational grounds. A suggestion that the dismissal was due to reports reflecting upon the Principal's moral character the board indignantly resented.

The members of the board include Robert B. Ward, Vice President of the Brooklyn Federal League team; Mrs. Charles F. Porter, wife of a New York realty broker; Joseph H. McGuire, a New York architect and brother of ex-Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, and Boyd Decker, manager of the Hotel Manhattan.

The citizens say they will appeal to Mayor Griffing and demand the resignation of the board or else take the matter to court.

Mr. Watkins has taken a place with a paper company in New York.

$300 REBATE TO TOURIST.

McGrane Concern Ordered to Refund for Trip Stopped by War.

It took a letter from the State Department at Washington to settle a dispute yesterday in the Municipal Court in Brooklyn as to whether Germany was at war on Aug. 1, 1914. Miss Margaret Cloke sued McGrane's Tours for damages for non-fulfillment of a contract to take her through Germany last year.

Counsel for the defendant asserted that on Aug. 1, when the touring party reached the German border, war had been declared and the tour was halted. The attorney for Miss Cloke demanded proof that Germany was at war on Aug. 1. Justice P. D. Meagher read copies from Washington of State documents and ruled that Germany was at war on that date. He decided that Miss Cloke was entitled to $300 rebate on the part of the tour that was not made.

TO URGE NATIONAL SECURITY

Ex-Cabinet Members to Speak at Conference June 14-15.

Four ex-Secretaries of War and the Navy will attend the Peace and Preparation Conference in this city on June 14 and 15, under the auspices of the National Security League, and will make addresses, according to announcement made yesterday by the Convention Committee of the league.

The league has received replies from Governors of many States and from prominent men all over the country in response to invitations to be present, and it is certain the entire country will be well represented. Women delegates as well as men will attend.

All sessions of the convention are to be held at the Hotel Astor, except the mass meeting, which is to be at Carnegie Hall.

Auto Runs Down Boy.

Meyer Oushlowitz, 10 years old, of 144 East Seventeenth Street, was run over at Irving Place last night by an automobile driven by St. Gehe Ebert of the Princeton Club, 121 East Twenty-first Street. Ebert took the boy in his machine to the Post Graduate Hospital at Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, where he was placed on an operating table by Dr. Brothers. It was found that he was suffering from injuries to the right eye, a broken nose, a broken arm, and a possible fracture of the skull.

RIDE IN DUMBWAITER COSTS A BOY'S LIFE

Frank Lang Extricated After Police Call a Doctor, Who Summons Firemen.

HIS NECK BROKEN AS IN VISE

Head Caught Between Floor of Hall and Shell of Carrier—Held Half an Hour.

Frank Lang, 15 years old, son of Mrs. Mary Lang of 542 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon got into the dumbwaiter on the fifth floor of the house to ride to the basement. It was a favorite pastime with the children in the house, although they often had been warned against it. Frank, who was older and larger than most of the others, had never tried it.

His weight caused the dumbwaiter to descend with a suddenness that startled him. He tried to climb out, but had no more than thrust his head out when his neck was caught between the floor of a hallway on which the shaft opened and the shelf of the dumbwaiter. There he stuck, unable to move, unable to make an outcry, until Marjorie Kelly, 9 years old, happened to pass and asked him what was the matter. Frank could make no sound but a choking gurgle, so the little girl ran and told his mother and Mrs. Nora Lankenau, the janitress.

Their outcries aroused the house and many of the tenants gathered at the shaft, trying to get the boy out. Others went down into the basement and tugged on the rope, but the car was stuck.

Mrs. Fannie O'Keefe, janitress of the house next door, at 540, blew a police whistle, she said later, for nearly ten minutes, but without response. Then some one called up police headquarters and was connected with the West Forty-seventh Street Station. A statement to the lieutenant on the desk resulted in an ambulance call to the Polyclinic Hospital, and Dr. McMorris arrived at the house more than half an hour after the boy had become fast in the dumbwaiter. The physician notified Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, which, with axes, chopped away the shelf above the boy and finally took him out. But he was dead. Dr. McMorris found that his neck had been broken by the shock.

UNITED CHRISTIANS MEET.

Federal Council of Churches Represents 30 Denominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty denominations and millions of Christians will begin its sessions tomorrow. It is the first time all these bodies have been called together for interdenominational co-operation upon a practical basis. The Rev. Roy B. Guild, Associate Secretary of the council, said tonight:

"We have in theory a united Christianity, and what we are now aiming for is a united Christianity in action. Unprecedented conditions will soon confront the Christian churches of America with the termination of the European war, and a rush of millions of immigrants to our shores. We must be prepared to meet this emergency."

John M. Glenn of New York, head of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Will R. Moody, son of the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, will be among the early speakers. An advisory plan of the special commission will be submitted to the conference tomorrow afternoon. Beside Chairman Smith, the commission includes the Rev. Albert G. Lawson, the Rev. Alfred W. Anthony, the Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, and John M. Glenn.

SALAS GETS 13 MONTHS.

Panama Briber Will Appeal and Is Released in $10,000 Bail.

Jacob L. Salas, the Colon tobacco merchant, who was convicted last week before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of having conspired to defraud the United States Government through giving bribes to John Burke, the former manager of the Panama Railroad commissary, was sentenced yesterday to serve thirteen months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and pay a fine of $1,000.

When Judge Hunt asked him if he had anything to say, Salas said through an interpreter:

"Everything here is so different from the laws of my own country, to which I am accustomed, that I am fully convinced of my innocence according to the laws of my own country. I am convinced that I have not committed an offense, and so I can listen to the remarks of the Judge with a tranquil conscience."

William Rand, Jr., counsel for Salas, obtained leave to appeal and Salas was released in $10,000 bail. Major Gen. Goethals and District Attorney Marshall were present to hear the sentence.

Salas was indicted for conspiring with Ricardo Bermudez, another tobacco merchant on the Isthmus, to bribe Burke to give them the contract for the supply of a certain kind of tobacco, and Burke, who testified for the Government, said that in seven years he had received about $22,000 on a $200,000 contract. Bermudez will be placed on trial next Tuesday.

STABBED AND SHOT IN FEUD.

Dying Man Identifies Two as Foes Who Avenged Friend.

Michael Gavio, a machinist, of 337 East 113th Street, was removed in a dying condition to Harlem Hospital last evening with five stab wounds in his face and a bullet wound in his back. Charged with felonious assault Joseph Rosso, of 431 East 116th Street, and Joseph Arro, of 395 Crescent Avenue, the Bronx, were arrested at an Italian funeral feast at 301 East 113th Street and locked up in the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

The two prisoners were taken to Harlem Hospital, where Gavio positively identified them as his assailants. Assistant District Attorney Follette got from Gavio an ante-mortem statement accusing Rosso and Arro.

The detectives asserted that the assault grew out of rivalry in the sale of cocaine and heroin in Harlem. There was enmity between Gavio and James Costello, alias "Charlie, the Bum," who died last Sunday. This rivalry resulted in a fist fight about a month ago. Yesterday Costello was buried in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I.

Arro and Rosso, the detectives allege, took an oath at the grave to avenge Costello. The burial party adjourned to the Costello home and sat down to a dinner. Soon Rosso and Arro, who had been pallbearers, left in search of Gavio. They attacked him in front of 213 East 113th Street, according to the detectives.

Later, Acting Captain Jones, with Detectives Quayne, Caputo, and Ryan, followed clues which led them to the funeral party. With drawn revolvers they broke in and captured Rosso and Arro.

Boxing Bill Passes Illinois Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—The Illinois Senate today passed the Carroll Boxing bill. It contains a clause making its provisions inactive in any municipality until it has been adopted by a referendum vote. The bill now goes to the House, which recently killed a bill which did not contain the referendum feature. The measure legalizes ten-round, no-decision boxing bouts under the supervision of a State athletic commission, composed of three members to be appointed by the Governor. It provides that 7½ per cent. of the net receipts of all exhibitions shall go to the State. Members of the commission would receive $2,500 a year.

SLEUTHING, BROKE HIS LEG.

But Post Office Inspector James Caused Mail Clerk's Arrest.

When he started down a narrow stairway from the "spy gallery" at the Hudson Terminal Post Office last night to arrest William A. Mayer, 38 Oxford Avenue, Richmond Hill, a mail clerk, on a charge of robbing the mail, Postal Inspector C. C. James, 63 years old, slipped and broke his left leg. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

In the ambulance, James told Inspector Jacobs, under whom he had been working for several weeks on the disappearance of letters containing money from the Hudson Terminal Post Office, that he had seen Mayer slip two decoy letters into his pocket. Jacobs went back, arrested Mayer and took him to Police Headquarters, where the decoy letters were found on him. They had been made up to look as if they contained money.

Inspector Jacobs said Mayer admitted he had been rifling the mails for some time. The clerk is said to have told a hard-luck story of a large family, a brother in the hospital, and other burdens too heavy for his salary. Inspector Jacobs ordered him locked up for further examination today.

It is feared that Inspector James is seriously injured. He is a heavy man, and his age will delay the knitting of the bones of his leg, which were broken near the thigh.

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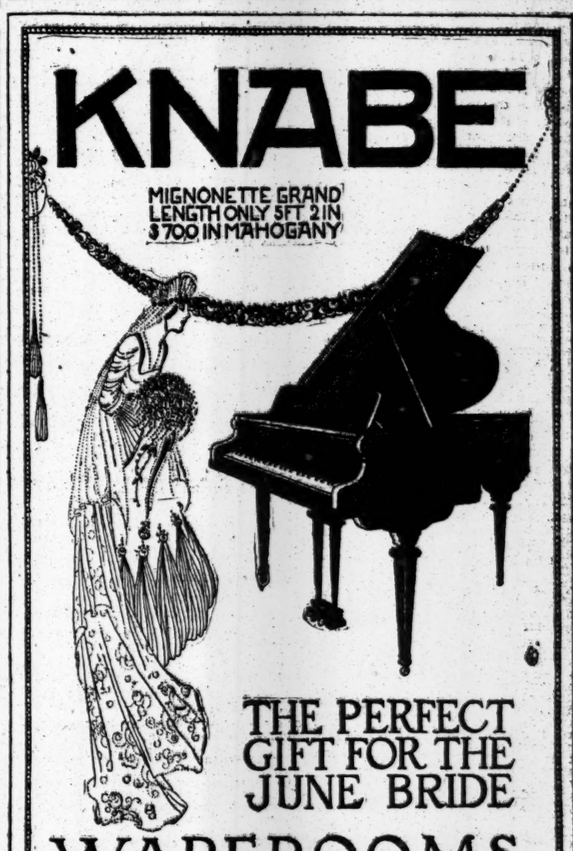
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Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin to-day to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

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Mixture Sack Suits, $18 to $42.
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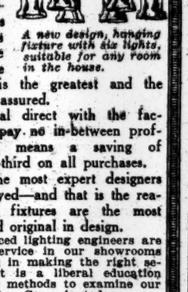

A new design, hanging fixture with six lights, suitable for any room in the house.

The most particular people buy their lighting fixtures at Dale's because here the selection is the greatest and the quality is assured.

You deal direct with the factory and pay no in-between profits—which means a saving of about one-third on all purchases.

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is as near a perfect covering for the feet as brains, experience and leather can make.

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Mid-Week Pictorial

VICTIMS OF THE LUSITANIA IN ENGLAND

The story told in pictures—the waiting crowds in Liverpool, the saddened survivors, the funeral of the victims.

Mobilization of the Italian and Austrian Armies
The drilling of volunteers, the marching of troops, the gathering of supplies, and the hysterical crowds—caught by the camera.

Nominal and Real Leaders of the Italian Army and Navy
Now that war has been declared, the chief interest is centered in the real commanders of the Italian Army and Navy.

How Germany Conquered the Food Crisis
Has Germany a plentiful supply of food? The photographic evidence would indicate that there is but one answer.

Teaching Women to Run the Street Cars of Berlin
War having deprived the street car lines of their able-bodied employes, the women of Berlin are being trained to fill the vacancies.

A Hospital in France Managed By English Women
The beautiful Abbaye de Royaumont, where British women are doing their bit with great success.

Full Page Photo of King George in Service Uniform
The very latest photograph of England's King, which has just arrived. Well worth framing.

Full Page Photo of Crown Prince George of Greece
Will he reign in Constantinople? According to an old prophecy this is his destiny.

Grand Duke Michael—the Czar's Romantic Brother
Although he has spent most of his years in exile at home or abroad, under the displeasure of the Imperial Court, the Grand Duke is now fighting for Russia in Poland.

Rise and Decline of Military Drill in American Schools
Indiana's experiment in drilling high school pupils.
Under fire in an Austrian trench. Bringing in a German spy.
A May-day fete in France. Frenchmen charging a German position.

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

TAFT WILL SPEAK FOR SHORT BALLOT

Ex-President to Advocate the Reform Before Constitutional Convention Committee.

STOCK TRADING ATTACKED

Amendments Offered to Stop 'Gambling' In Securities—Proposes Exchange Incorporation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Ex-President William H. Taft will appear before the Constitutional Convention as an advocate of the short ballot. Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Chairman also of the Convention Committee on Governor and Other State Officers, announced today that Mr. Taft had accepted an invitation to address the committee at a public hearing to be held on June 10.

The announcement caused great satisfaction to ex-Senator Root, ex-Attorney General Wickersham, William Barnes and other leaders of the Convention who are anxious that the pledges of the Republican State platform shall be redeemed. They hope that the argument of Mr. Taft, as well as the large influence he exercises within the party, will overcome the strong opposition to the short ballot reform among up-State Republican delegates. Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who has assumed the leadership of the up-State Republicans, asserts that he has a following of sufficient strength to defeat the plan.

Two proposals, said to have the indorsement of Samuel Untermyer, both affecting trading in stocks, were presented at the session of the Constitutional Convention today by Israel T. Deyo, a Republican delegate from Broome County. One of them would amend Section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution so as to make illegal any contract providing for the purchase or sale upon credit or margin of any securities or commodities when the persons concerned intend that the contract shall be terminated upon the basis of market quotations. The proposal places such deals in the same category with lotteries, pool selling, bookmaking, and other forms of gambling. The other proposal amends Article VIII. of the Constitution by inserting a new Section 4, which would make it necessary for any Exchange, Board of Trade, or other place where stocks or bonds are marketed to incorporate.

"These proposed amendments are carefully drawn so as not to interfere with legitimate trading," said Mr. Deyo. "They are designed to put an end to a form of gambling which is universally conceded to be more harmful to legitimate business, more demoralizing and debauching to the individual, than any other form of gambling.

"Most of our bank failures, most cases of defalcations and misappropriation of trust funds, are traceable directly to this form of gambling. For the cause of such disasters, the public has come to look first and instinctively to gambling in stocks."

Among other proposals presented at the session today were these:

By Frank aMnn, Democrat of Kings.—One proposal under which any bills affecting the County Governments within New York City would be subject to the Mayor's veto and another according to all cities full powers of regulating and governing their local affairs when not expressly forbidden by the Constitution.

By Watson T. Dunmore, Republican of Oneida.—Prohibiting the submission of any plan extending the right to vote to any new class of electors until after the persons involved have declared in favor of such extension. The proposal makes it mandatory on the Legislature to provide for a referendum among women to ascertain the preponderance of sentiment for or against woman suffrage before submitting the proposed amendment giving women the ballot which should go before the voters in the election this Fall.

By Ray B. Smith, Republican, of Onondaga—Proposing an amendment to Sections 6 and 7 of Article IV, restating the present Constitutional provision with regard to succession to the office of Governor by declaring that if the office be vacant the Lieutenant Governor shall serve until the end of the Governor's term, and the temporary President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly shall be next in succession in the order given.

By Charles H. Betts, Republican, of Wayne—Providing for a reapportionment of Senate districts after the present State census by next year's Legislature, and that all future reapportionments shall be made after a Federal census has been taken. The amendment would make a State census unnecessary and save about $600,000 every ten years.

Rush Rhees, Republican, of Monroe offered a proposal by request, making any person selling or giving away intoxicating liquor and the owners of the premises where such liquors are sold or given away responsible jointly and severally for any consequential damages or any injury caused by the intoxication of any person to whom such liquor has been sold or given.

Corporation Counsel Polk of New York made arrangement today for the attendance of the members of the Mayor's Conference, now in progress in Troy, at a hearing tomorrow before the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention on the Home Rule amendment which the conference has indorsed.

URGE ELECTION REFORMS.

Needed to Stop Frauds, "Honest Ballot" Men Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Election frauds are practiced on a considerable scale in New York City, despite the signature law, according to representatives of the Honest Ballot Association who appeared before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon to advocate a series of amendments proposed by Herbert Parsons, one of which would provide for registration in the Spring instead of a fortnight before election as at present. Mr. Parsons and the other speakers urged that this change was necessary to give time for full investigation of the registration lists.

The spokesmen for the Honest Ballot Association asserted that to their knowledge forgery was practiced widely, despite the signature law, and that election officials, under obligations to political leaders, winked at these offenses.

The Parsons proposal provides for amendments to Sections 1, 4, and 6 of the electoral article in the Constitution. One amendment provides for 175 days' residence in a county and election district as a qualification for the right to vote. The present period is four months in the county and thirty days in the election district. Another amendment provides for registration late in May or early in June, with the provision that a voter who changes his residence after his name has been placed on the list shall have the privilege of having it transferred, provided he moves earlier than thirty days before election. Another amendment provides that a foreign-born citizen must have been naturalized six months in order to exercise the right to vote. There are other amendments, including one establishing polling places for a number of election districts in school buildings, even though the building be not situated in the election district for which it has been designated, and another for a constructon of the word "residence" in the election law to prevent such misapplication as was resorted to when the "place of stay" joker was slipped into the election law.

Edward R. Finch, who appeared for the Honest Ballot Association, said that last year there were only thirteen days intervening between the last day of registration and Election Day, and therefore there was not time for a thorough investigation of the right of 660,000 would-be electors to vote. The signature law was abused, he said, as floaters received cards telling them what name to register under, and giving an imitation of the signature to be copied.

"That's another beautiful romance," said John T. Dooling, a Tammany dele-

gate, who formerly was head of the New York City Election Board.

"Don't you think we had an honest election last year?" asked John Godfrey Saxe, a former Senator and a Tammany man.

"I think you would find a considerable percentage of fraud if there was time enough to make an absolute check," was the reply. "One does not have to go to Ohio and Indiana for recent examples—the holding of this very Constitutional Convention was undoubtedly brought about by fraud."

Albert S. Bard, another Honest Ballot Association spokesman, said that he had evidence that in the 1913 election a little band went from district to district in a systematic corruption of the ballot, and that one man voted under more than fifty names, and forged all those signatures.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, of the Chair of Political Science at the New York University, urged that the present Constitutional restrictions to the inauguration of proportionate representation be abolished. Ex-Mayor Seth Low has introduced a proposal with that purpose in view at the request of the advocates of this plan. Professor Jenks said the plan held the cure for election frauds.

Professor C. C. Hoag, Secretary of the American Proportionate Representation League, gave a demonstration of how the system would work. He took nine of the Assembly districts in the lower end of Manhattan as typical. Under the proportionate plan they would be consolidated into one district, within which each party could nominate nine candidates and each elector vote for one of the nine. In the last election all the districts returned Democratic Assemblymen, whose combined vote, however, represented less than half of the total vote cast. In other words, those elected did not represent a majority. He asserted that under the proportionate plan these districts would have been represented by five Democrats, two Republicans, and two Progressives.

WANTS A NEW COURT HERE.

Wickersham Proposes Amalgamated Tribunal After Chicago Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, presented a proposal today to amend the judiciary article of the Constitution, so as to provide for the creation of a new Superior Court in New York City to take over the jurisdiction at present exercised by the Court of General Sessions, the County Courts of Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond, and the City Court of New York.

Mr. Wickersham explained at a subsequent meeting of the Judiciary Committee that he had prepared his proposal after consultation with some of the Judges in New York City and that in the matter of structure and jurisdiction the proposed new Superior Court would follow closely the lines on which the City Court of Chicago was founded. It would be a tribunal of intermediate civil and criminal jurisdiction covering a field that is not now covered fully by the Supreme Court, or the Court of General Sessions, and not covered at all by the courts of inferior jurisdiction in New York City—the Court of Special Sessions, the Magistrates' Courts, and the Municipal Courts.

The Judges of the courts whose jurisdiction it is proposed to transfer to the Superior Court would continue as Judges of that tribunal for the remainder of their terms at the salary of General Sessions Judges. The Wickersham amendment provides for twenty Superior Court Judges in Manhattan, eight in Kings, and two each in the Counties of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. The term of office would be twelve years. The court would have original jurisdiction in cases where the complaints demanded judgment for sums not exceeding $5,000.

The plan met with opposition at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee. The proposal of ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott of New York, which provides for the abolition of the Court of General Sessions and the transfer of its jurisdiction to the Supreme Court was up for consideration. Mr. Olcott, who is one of the Republican delegates from New York City, had the floor and was speaking in advocacy of his own plan when Mr. Wickersham asked him what he thought of the Superior Court plan.

"With all due respect to the gentleman who introduced it," said Mr. Olcott, "I must dissent from the plan. It would not in my opinion be proper to give cases of life and death to a court of inferior jurisdiction, while a court of original jurisdiction is trying promissory note cases. That is one of the reasons why I will advocate the merging of the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions. Another is that I would like to attract to the tribunals trying important cases where issues of life and death are involved the greatest judicial minds in the State."

Ex-Justice Alphonse T. Clearwater of Ulster, one of the Republican delegates at large, said that in his opinion the proposed merger would have the opposite effect and would deter big men from seeking election to the Supreme Court bench.

Many members of the Judiciary Committee are dubious regarding the wisdom of the Olcott proposal. Whatever is done it is likely that the jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions will be confirmed by some constitutional proviso.

Richard H. Curran, a Republican delegate from western New York, offered a proposal today providing for the election of Judges and Justices of all courts on separate ballots and at separate elections, all such judicial elections in cities or counties wholly within a city to occur in odd numbered years.

FOR WIDER COMPENSATION.

Foley Wants Occupational Diseases Under Law's Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Senator James A. Foley, who represents in the Constitutional Convention the district in which Leader C. F. Murphy lives, introduced a proposal at the session today extending the benefits of the workmen's compensation act to victims of occupational diseases. The Foley amendment also eliminates the present constitutional provision under which employers have the right to refuse the payment of compensation in cases where the intoxication of an employe is solely responsible for his injury, or where he has been hurt in a willful attempt to bring about the injury or death of himself or a fellow-employe.

Both these amendments are included in the program recently adopted by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor.

Richard H. Curran, Republican of Monroe, introduced a series of proposals embodying other features of the labor program. One of his proposals would empower the authorities in the State or any of its political subdivisions to undertake public works or engage in industries when necessary to relieve distress in times of industrial depression. Another provides for State insurance of workers against accidents, sickness, old age, or unemployment. A third proposal provides for an eight-hour working day in all employment by the State or any of its political subdivisions. Another limits of the Governor as commander in chief the power to call out the militia in times of disturbance, prohibits the creation of a State constabulary or other similar body, and the employment of private armed forces in labor disturbances.

Commissioner John Mitchell of the Industrial Board appeared before the Committee on Industrial Relations today and advocated the amendment extending the benefits of the compensation act to victims of occupational diseases. He opposed a minimum wage for men, but advocated the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors. He urged also that the revised Constitution be drafted so as to embody a social and industrial justice article in accord substantially with the Bull Moose programme. He expressed the belief that the Constitution should confirm the binding force of trade agreements. Commissioner Lynch strongly opposed a proposal providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

WOMEN APPEAL TO ROOT.

Ask to Have a Speaker at Magna Charta Day Exercises.

New York women wish to celebrate Magna Charta Day, and have sent the following appeal to President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention:

The women of this State, who, for the past seventy years, have struggled for their freedom, and who now see the longed-for goal within reach, desire to join with you in the celebration of Magna Charta Day. We who so long have stood outside the pale of individual liberty realize more vividly what the signing of that great document meant to the human race than can those who have been born free.

You members of the Constitutional Convention stand as the representatives of the men of this State; we of the Empire state Campaign Committee are the chosen representatives of the women of our Commonwealth. We, therefore, pray that you will permit us to join with you in the celebration of the most far-reaching event of English history. We ask that you will grant to us a place on your program for a speaker to represent the womanhood of the State.

At the hearing before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention in Albany, June 9, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will represent the Empire State Campaign Committee.

SAYS LAW FOSTERS GRAFT.

Delegate Assails Constitution's Provision for Excess Condemnation.

ALBANY, June 2.—Watson T. Dunmore, lawyer and banker, who represents Oneida County in the Constitutional Convention, appeared this afternoon before the Bill of Rights Committee, of which Louis Marshall is chairman, to urge the repeal of the recent constitutional amendment advocated by the Citizen's Union, which permits excess condemnation.

"The system does not work well up-State," said Mr. Dunmore. "It may work out all right in New York City for all I know. Up-State it opens the door to graft. Politicians in the smaller cities do not hesitate to use their power for the advancement of political associates. They will buy 200 acres for park purposes when they need only 100. The remaining 100, skirting the new park and enhanced enormously in value, they will sell to their political pals for a mere song. This source of graft should be done away with as one means by which the politicians contrive to bleed the taxpayers who are already heavily enough burdened."

Wants Highway Moneys Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—Highway Commissioner Edwin Duffey appeared before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Public Utilities today in support of the Blauvelt proposal under which a surplus of $4,000,000 of the funds allotted for highway construction in twenty-two counties might be applied to a deficit existing in such appropriations for construction of good roads in other up-State counties. The surplus as well as the deficit is due to favoritism in the appropriation of money for highway construction. Under the present constitutional provision the surplus must go into the sinking fund created for the ammortization of highway bonds.

SAW BOYS BEATEN ON RANDALL'S ISLAND

S. A. Rice, Kingsbury's Investigator, Testifies Before the State Board.

SENT THERE AS DERELICT

Acting Supt. Flick Tells of Reforms He Has Accomplished In the Last Two Months.

Stuart A. Rice, a confidential inspector of the Charities Department, who was once Secretary of the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Washington, was the principal witness yesterday at the continued investigation of the State Board of Charities into Charities Commissioner Kingsbury's administration. It was what Inspector Rice saw during his employment on Randall's Island that led to the trial and dismissal of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools.

Rice appeared first as an "out-of-work" at the Municipal Lodging House. He obtained employment as an unpaid helper on the Island, and finally obtained regular service there from June 29 until Aug. 15 last year.

The witness was repeatedly questioned as to why he did not seek instant reform when he saw abuses and brutality practiced, and he replied that he went to Randall's Island as an investigator and not as a reformer. He said that on the third night he was on duty in Ward F, where twelve boys slept, and there saw a keeper named Richard Mansfield assault a boy. This inmate, he said, had his feet on a bed. The orderly ran the whole length of the ward and struck the feeble-minded youth over the head with his fists. The boy, he added, was not seriously hurt, but he was thoroughly cowed.

At another time he said he saw Frank Williams, also an orderly, strike a boy three times.

Provocation Usually Slight.

"What was the provocation?" Deputy Attorney General Obermaier asked.

"I don't recall," said Rice. "The provocation usually was very slight."

In a top dormitory one day he saw a number of the higher-grade inmates who helped in the dining room assaulting another inmate. They struck and kicked the boy without reprimand. Rice testified that Thomas Muldoon, the orderly in charge, also struck the same boy.

Once when Rice was assigned to Ward 27 to look after an employe who had suffered a sunstroke, he saw M. J. Barton, the night female attendant, strike a boy over the head, and she followed this up, he testified, by striking over the head a boy who was suffering with a disease of the bones and was particularly helpless.

Richard Mansfield, Rice said, advised him to strike the boys.

"He told me," he said, "to hit them with my hands so as not to leave any marks."

The Inspector's testimony covered shortage of food to some inmates and a scarcity of sheets and bedding. Once when he reported there were no clean sheets to the supervising nurse, he said, he was told to dry out some and use them again.

Joseph D. Flick, Acting Superintendent of Randall's Island, who took charge about two months ago, said that corporal punishment has been completely eliminated and that inmates are not restrained without a written order from the doctor. He said in the last two months there were three occasions when children were treated with physical violence, and the three attendants guilty were dismissed immediately.

Children with infectious diseases are being strictly isolated and the more helpless inmates are no longer quartered on the top floors of the buildings as formerly, but have been transferred to the lower floors. He told of sanitary improvements and said a time for systematic play is now being given to all inmates. Mr. Flick said there were now 2,049 inmates on the island, and that they are being pretty well cared for. Conditions are not ideal, he said, but there is sufficient accommodation for all. He had been able to raise pay, he said, by economy and by letting some of the help go.

"I am getting no more money now than when I first took charge," he testified.

Flick Has a Fire Brigade.

He said he had requisitioned the Finance Department for 300 fire extinguishers. Fire drills are now being held systematically and a fire brigade has been organized. He said that in the last two months two fires had occurred in the institution, and these had demonstrated the efficiency of the volunteer fire fighters and proved that fires can be extinguished there without excitement or panic.

Clarence E. Ford, a State Charities Board inspector, testified that he had measured the air space in the hospital and found it less than the standard of 600 cubic feet of air for each bed, as required by the health law. Instead of the legal space of two feet between beds, he found them separated by only about half that space. To carry out the requirements of the law, he testified, some of the beds would have to be removed. This is impossible, he said, as no more dormitories are available.

Dr. F. William Stechmann, a member of the Atypical Board which was dismissed by Commissioner Kingsbury, said he frequently visited Randall's Island, but had never seen brutal treatment. He had seen children tied to beds, but did not regard that as necessarily cruel. He said there had been lack of patience and tenderness, but this, he thought, could not be wondered at in view of the demands made by abnormal children. The type of attendant was not high.

The Rev. John A. Jansen, Catholic Chaplain on Randall's Island, has resided there six years and about half the inmates came under his spiritual care. He said he had never seen any brutal punishments administered. Such punishments as he had seen were, he testified, ordinary and necessary.

The hearings will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.

BIBLE TEACHERS GRADUATE.

Diplomas to Thirty Young Men and Women at Commencement.

Thirty young men and women received diplomas yesterday at the commencement exercises of the Bible Teachers Training School, held in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The address was made by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin.

Those graduating from the course for Bible Teachers are Kate Belle Abney, Charleston, West Va.; Thomasine Allen, Franklin, Ind.; Kate Austin, Cross Hill, S. C.; Susan Steele Burr, Gloversville, N. Y.; James Chester Crothers, Baltimore, Md.; Sydney J. L. Crouch, Perth, West Australia; Carrie Estelle Eggers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louis Leandro, Filosa, New York City; Hazel May French, East Orange, N. J.; Salvatore Cianci Gozzo, Chicago, Ill.; Clara Belle Hunt, Parsons, Kan.; Helen Louise Jarrold, Wetfield, Mass.; Mina Knox, Bowen, Ky.; Yervant G. L. Kurkjian, Marsovan, Turkey; Margaret Daniel March, New York City; Ginsiang Mei, Kuikiang, China; Fausto Pisani, Torre Ruggiero, Italy; Carroll Richard Stegall, Rossville, Ga.; Rose Marie Tedon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Petronelie Watkins, Elkton, Va.

The graduates represent twelve religious bodies, and all of them will take up some form of Christian church work either in this country or abroad. The graduates from the School of Theology are Amos P. Geib, F. Lorento Gjesdahl, Martin L. Hocker, A. E. Lehman, John H. Sanders, and Canio Zarrilli. James P. Cole of Quaker, Mo., is the only graduate from the School of Religious Pedagogy. Those from the School of Missions are Miss Mae H. Baker, Miss Charlotte E. Hadnut, and Miss Anna Keckman of New York City.

SEEK $297,912 STOCK STOLEN BY HARTMAN

Mrs. Mackenzie's Creditors Sue Seaboard National, Brokers, and His Attorney.

GOT SECURITIES BY FRAUD

Promoter, Since Convicted, Pledged Shares with Bank Through Luke, Banks & Weeks.

An attempt to recover some of the money stolen from Mrs. Charlotte Mackenzie by Richard J. Hartman was begun yesterday by the filing of a complaint in the Supreme Court. The suit is directed against the Seaboard National Bank, the brokerage firm of Luke, Banks & Weeks, Hartman, and the latter's attorney, William S. McGuire. The plaintiffs are Mrs. Mackenzie and Romeyn Berry, to whom the claim for the money sued for was assigned.

Mrs. Mackenzie is the widow of James S. Mackenzie, whose brother, Alexander, was at one time head of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Hartman was accused of being responsible for the loss of Mrs. Mackenzie's entire fortune, amounting to about $700,000. He was indicted for stealing $133,000 from Mrs. Mackenzie, convicted, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for five years. Mrs. Mackenzie was forced into bankruptcy. She escaped court proceedings by turning over all she had left to her creditors, who selected Mr. Berry to represent them. The claims against her aggregate about $25,000.

The complaint in the suit states that prior to Dec. 8, 1911, Mrs. Mackenzie owned 1,100 shares of the stock of the Singer Manufacturing Company, worth $297,912.64. It was in the hands of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New Jersey as security for a loan, which with interest, aggregated $33,287.36.

At Hartman's trial it came out that he caused a message to be sent to Mrs. Mackenzie telling her that the money due the trust company must be paid. Mrs. Mackenzie, under the impression that the message was from the company, was greatly worried. Hartman told her he would pay the money due and recover the stock. He arranged to have the stock redeemed and at once pledged it with the Seaboard National Bank for $100,000. Later he borrowed an additional $60,000 on the same collateral. The brokerage firm merely acted as Hartman's agent.

The suit is an attempt to procure the delivery of the stock held by the bank to Mrs. Mackenzie's creditors on the ground that it had been pledged by Hartman who had procured control of it by fraud. Morris & Plante are counsel for the plaintiff.

NEW LIBRARY IS OPENED.

George Bruce Branch Ready Today to Circulate Books.

The George Bruce Branch of the New York Public Library, 78 Manhattan Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, was formally opened last night with exercises, including addresses by Cleveland H. Dodge, a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Public Library, and City Chamberlain Henry Bruere. This is the forty-fourth public library on Manhattan Island. It was endowed and built by Katherine Wolfe Bruce, daughter of the man in whose honor it is named. It is the second library she has built, the first having been erected at 228 West Forty-second Street in 1888. When the Public Library was built at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, the first Bruce Branch Library was considered to be in too close proximity to it, so the Harlem site subsequently was selected for it.

The new George Bruce Branch is a three-story and basement building. The first floor is set aside for an assembly room, and the second floor is devoted to adults, while the third is for children. The top floor has a series of panels by Frederick Waugh. The library has 20,000 books, and they will be ready for circulation at 9 o'clock this morning. Already 1,300 applications have been received. Music for the opening exercises was furnished by the Glee Club of Public School No. 43.

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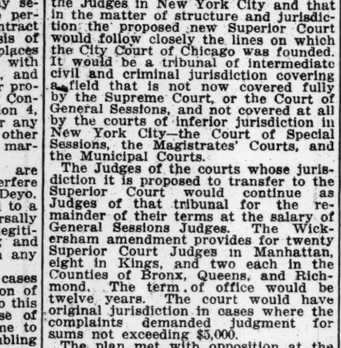

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PIPING ROCK RACING—R.D. WEBB MEDALIST IN METROPOLITAN GOLF

PIPING ROCK RACING IN COLD AND WIND

Long Island Society Folk Wear Winter Clothes, but See a Day of Good Sport.

Under weather conditions which were anything but favorable to racing from a spectator's standpoint the first of the two days Spring meeting of the Piping Rock Racing Association was held yesterday over the club's picturesque course at Locust Valley, L. I.

The Piping Rock Club meetings are strictly racing de luxe and mostly attended by society folk who have country homes on Long Island and make them the occasion of social gatherings. There are generally a number of luncheon parties on the lawns adjoining the clubhouse and upon the top of coaches. All these interesting innovations had to be abandoned yesterday, owing to the strong and cold wind.

However, there was a good attendance. The majority of the boxholders were on hand, not arrayed as one would expect at this time of the year, in all the glories of Summer raiment, but in topcoats, mufflers, and the women folk in their Winter furs.

The racing was exceedingly good, although somewhat marred by the unusual number of scratches in every event. The feature was the Cooperstown Plate, a steeplechase handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Only five went to the post of the eighteen entries. These got away to a good start, with the Greentree Stables' Cabaret immediately assuming the lead. The gelding ran away from the field and increased this advantage at every jump. Thomas Hitchcock's Timber Wolf was the closest to the leader, with Single Stick in third place. It was in these positions they passed the grand stand, the first time around the course.

The pace was a killing one, but Cabaret still kept in front, his rider pushing him to the limit. Coming into the stretch, Swish challenged the Greentree entry, but was shaken off. Meanwhile Lee, on Single Stick, was creeping up, and at the last jump was only a few strides behind the leader. Lee went to the whip, and fifty yards from the finish caught Cabaret, who was tiring quickly. Franklin brought Timber Wolf right along and took the place by two lengths.

There is always a sentimental interest in two-year-old racing at Piping Rock. It was here, when the outlook for the sport looked blackest in the State, that the subscription races for two-year-olds were started, and these events went a long way toward helping to place racing on a better footing. Four good-looking youngsters went to the post and were sent away to a good start. It was one of the most exciting races of the afternoon. The quartet came into the stretch like a team. McCahey who had the mount on Socony, did not make his move until a furlong from home, when he gave Socony a few cuts with the whip and the latter shot ahead by a length. E. F. Whitney's Piquette was shaken off, and the winner came on, to land three lengths to the good. A colt by Golden Maxim named Mustard, carrying the Shoshone Stable's colors, came in third. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Broad Hollow Plate, handicap, for hacks and hunters duly registered by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association, and horses the property of the United States Government or officers of the United States Army; purse, $500, presented by Messrs. F. R. and Thomas Hitchcock; to be ridden by officers of the United States Army or gentlemen riders; one mile and a furlong; no time.

Cloud, A. Ludlow Kramer's br. g., aged, by Albert-Scotch Lassie, 178 pounds, 2 to 1, 1 to 5, (Mr. J. Tucker).....1

Superstition, Harry N. Price's b. g., aged, 152, 6 to 2 and even, (Mr. N. Bamberger).2

Zadbald, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, ch. g., aged, 156, 2, 4 to 5, (Mr. E. Tucker).....3

Free and Easy, Willing, Flatrun, Nosegay, and Knight of Merci also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The North Shore Plate, Handicap Steeplechase, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; about two miles; the owner of the winner to receive a piece of plate, value $200, presented by A. Ludlow Kramer. Time—3:54.

Swish, Thomas Hitchcock's b. g., aged, by McGee-Frou-Frou, 139 pounds, 4 to 5, 1 to 5, (Galley).....1

Senegambian, J. E. Davis's blk. g., 136, 4, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....2

The Elephant, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's b. g., 139, 3, even and 2 to 5.....3

Yarico, Zellwood, and Astute also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Brookville Plate, for two-year-olds; purse $500, of which $75 to the second horse and $50 to the third; the owner of the winner to receive a piece of plate, value $100, presented by Henry W. Warner; about four furlongs. Time—0:50.

Socony, Herbert L. Pratt's c. c., 2 years, by McGee-Anyday, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (McCahey).....1

Piquette, Edward F. Whitney's ch. f., 2, 104, 8 to 2 and even, (Hoffman).....2

Mustard, Shoshone Stable's ch. c., 2, 112, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, (Burlingame).....3½

Plumose also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Fox Point Plate; handicap for 3-year-olds and upward; purse $600; owner of winner to receive a piece of plate, value $100, presented by Piping Rock Racing Association. About one mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

Absconder, Deep Run Stable's br. g., aged, by Disguise—Swiftfoot, 103 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (J. McKeever).....1

Star Gaze, Herbert L. Pratt's b. c., 5 years, 120, even and 7 to 10, (McCahey).2

Glen Dale, Shoshone Stable's b. g., 3 years, 96, 12, 4, 2, (J. Ryan).....3

Rhine Warden, Valant, Sand Hog, Chivalry, and Doublet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Cooperstown Plate; handicap steeplechase for 4-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000, presented by F. Ambrose Clark; the owner of the winner to receive a piece of plate valued at $200, presented by Paul D. Cravath. About two miles. Time—3:52.

Single Stick, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4 years, by Singleton—St. Agnes, 135 pounds, 4, 2, and even, (J. Lee).....1

Timber Wolf, Thomas Hitchcock's br. g., 5, 142, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (T. Franklin).....2

Cabaret, Greentree Stable's br. g., 5, 147, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, (J. Powers).....3

Adventuress and Indian Arrow also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Roslyn Plate, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $400, presented by H. W. Sage and the Piping Rock Racing Association, the owner of the winner to receive a piece of plate, value $100, presented by Allan Pinkerton; about six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Culvert, A. Ludlow Kramer's b. g., aged, by Bridgewater-Black Wings, 146 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (J. Tucker).....1

Andes, Allan C. Pinkerton's br. c., 4 years, 150, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (E. B. Lewis)..1½

Stonehenge, Capt. C. K. Rockwell's b. g., 4 years, 148, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Capt. Rockwell).....3

Ambrose, Grecian Bend, Suwanne, Bill Dudley, and Rosa Russel also ran.

OLD POLO STARS TRIUMPH.

Internationalists Defeat Picked Team at Piping Rock, 10 to 1½.

After the races at Piping Rock yesterday the first of a series of two polo matches were played, in which the teams that faced each other were the strongest that have met so far this season. One side was known as the Internationalists, three of the players having taken part in the contests at Meadow Brook against the English teams which have visited this country. On the other side were four players, whose aggregate handicap totalled up to 26. The former won by 10 to 1½ goals.

Although the score was one-sided the game was particularly fast. Three of the players received falls, but none of the accidents was serious. Jay Phipps and his mount got in a mixup in the fourth period, and the latter rolled over its rider. Phipps, however, was soon up and got in the game again. L. E. Stoddart, who has not been playing recently and is not up to his usual form, also got a tumble. F. McLaughlin of the Midwick (Cal.) team, who is visiting in the East, was at No. 1 for the losers.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., played brilliantly and scored the majority of the goals for his side. He was at his old position at No. 2, and Malcolm Stevenson had Captain Whitney's place at No. 3. The latter watched the game from the sidelines and was an enthusiastic rooter for the Internationalists. J. Watson Webb and F. McLaughlin, the only two left-handed players of note in the association, were most effective.

The winners yesterday will play another strong team on Saturday, the lineup of which will probably be: C. P. Beadleston, R. LaMontagne, C. C. Rumsey and the back to be chosen later.

This series of matches is for individual cups given by the Piping Rock Club. The line-up:

Internationalists—No. 1, Jay Phipps; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson; back, Devereux Milburn.

Reds—No. 1, Fred McLaughlin; No. 2, J. Watson Webb; No. 3, L. E. Stoddart; back, H. C. Phipps.

Squadron A Second Teams Play.

The Reds again defeated the Whites at Van Cortlandt Park, where the Squadron A second polo teams played yesterday. The sides were evenly matched, and while only six periods were played, the men were all well mounted and the game was fast, the final score being 4¾ to 3 goals. Levitt Hunt, who played on the winning side, made two points in the opening period. Both sides played fast polo in the second session and the backs were kept busy defending their goals, but neither team was able to score. The Reds lost a quarter of a goal safety when Dr. Richards accidentally hit the ball behind his own goal. J. Minnick, who is visiting the squadron quarters from Oklahoma City, made the opening tally for the Whites in the third period. Both sides scored again in the fourth and fifth periods. The line-up:

Reds—G. E. Fahys, A. C. Smidt, Dr. J. D. Richards, J. L. Hunt.

Whites—J. Minnick, V. Castle, E. A. Hurd, Dr. Blackwell.

Goals for Reds—Hunt, (3,) Fahys, and Dr. Richards. For Whites—Minnick, (2,) V. Castle.

ROUGH WRESTLING BOUTS.

Few of Contestants Show Skill in Opera House Tournament.

Scientific wrestling was decidedly lacking in the exhibitions contested last night in the Graeco-Roman tournament for the world's championship at the Manhattan Opera House. In two of the seven bouts the skill of the victors was of a high-class calibre, but in the remaining exhibitions great strength, assisted in some instances by rough tactics, was predominant. Pierre Le Colosse, the giant who lays claim to the French championship, was disqualified in his bout with Wilhelm Verner of Germany, which was scheduled for a finish. The Frenchman was ordered from the stage by Referee George Bothner after 25 minutes and 24 seconds of the roughest kind of wrestling.

Harry De Nys, the clever but light Belgian, sprung the surprise of the tournament by going the limit with George Lurich, the Russian. For twenty minutes these men gave an excellent demonstration of the sport, minus its roughness, and De Nys, though outweighed by many pounds, was on the offensive a large part of the time.

Alexander Aberg, the world's champion, added another fall to his long list, triumphing over Nicole Montagano of Italy in four minutes and thirty-five seconds. A neck and body hold pinned the Italian to the mat, after he had been whirled like a top in the air by his remarkably strong rival.

A popular victory was that of Joan Tigan, the youthful Mongolian, over Charles Olsen of Sweden, in sixteen minutes and thirty-five seconds. Tigan had to work hard to win, but he accomplished the task with a double arm lock.

Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland won from Gustav Koltermann of Saxony in six minutes and fifty seconds with a head in chancery hold.

Waldeck Zbyszko, the young Pole, triumphed over Gus Kervaras, the Greek title holder, in one of the hardest bouts of the tournament, which was contested to a finish. It took the Polish giant 36 minutes 30 seconds to pin the Greek's shoulders to the mat, and during that time there were moments when it appeared that Zbyszko would be the one downed.

METROPOLITAN GOLF TEST ROUND AT RYE

Roy D. Webb of Englewood Highest, with Jerome D. Travers Next.

Roy D. Webb, representing the Englewood Country Club, had the distinction of leading a field of 119 starters in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the seventeenth annual championship tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association on the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye, N. Y., yesterday. Webb began with a 78 in the morning, a score that several others duplicated, and surpassed by a 76 returned by Max Behr of Baltusrol. In the afternoon Webb supplemented his morning round with a 77, making a total of 155 for the day.

Closely following the leader came Jerome D. Travers with a score of 156. Travers, having two rounds of 78, played steadily, though he was really capable of scoring considerably lower. Max Marston of Baltusrol gave a good account of himself with 157, a stroke better than John G. Anderson, the former Massachusetts champion, now playing from Siwanoy.

Max Behr of Baltusrol caused a stir in the early hours by tearing off a 76, but thereafter did nothing startling. He returned an 85 in the afternoon. Oswald Kirkby, the title holder, supplemented a 79 with an 82, while Percy Piatt, also good in the morning with a 78, failed to do better than 82 later on.

It is always a task to handle a field of 120 or more starters in a day, and that was what the committee had on its hands yesterday. An early decision, however, stipulating that those with morning rounds of 92 strokes or more would have to step aside for the others, endured quicker action so far as the championship possibilities were concerned. Even so, it was nearly dark when the last pair finished.

Had it not been for the long ninth hole Webb's total would easily have been several strokes better. In the morning he had a chance to go out in 36, but topped his third shot into the brook which crosses the fairway about a hundred yards in front of the ninth green. After dropping back for the penalty stroke Webb found it impossible to get better than a 5 for the hole. That gave him a 41 out, and he came home for another 39. Later the Englewood golfer again got into the brook, this time reading the hole in 7. Another 7 at the fourteenth, where he found the water, spoiled a fine sequence of holes, as his total for the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth was only fourteen strokes.

Had Jerome Travers been able to make putts of a club's length with consistency his total might have been nearer 150 than 156. The only long one he brought off in the morning was a 30-footer on the home green for a 3. In the afternoon Travers laid an approach at the eleventh to within about 8 feet of the cup and got a good 3 there, but this time he finished with a 5, two strokes worse than his morning effort at the same place.

According to the conditions, the top thirty-two in yesterday's medal test were to have qualified to begin at match play today, but there was a tie which will have to be played off this morning. Provision has also been made for third and fourth sixteens, which will fight it out for minor prizes. All match rounds in the championship division will consists of eighteen holes except the final on Saturday, which will extend over the double route. The scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

	1st 2d Rd.	Rd.	Tot.
Roy D. Webb, Englewood	78 77		155
Jerome D. Travers, Upper M'clair	78 78		156
Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol	79 78		157
John G. Anderson, Siwanoy	81 77		158
Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau	81 78		159
Percy G. Piatt, New York Golf	78 82		160
Max H. Behr, Baltusrol	76 85		161
Gardiner W. White, Flushing	79 82		161
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood	79 82		161
Walter J. Travis, Garden City	80 81		161
Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's	80 81		161
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau	84 79		163
Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills	81 83		164
Spottswood D. Bowers, Brooklawn	84 81		165
James C. Parrish, National	79 87		166
Robert C. Watson, Westbrook	81 84		165
Dwight Partridge, Bedford	83 83		166
Charles H. Seely, Wee Burn	88 78		166
James R. Hyde, South Shore	84 79		166
John M. Ward, Garden City	87 80		167
Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich	82 85		167
Harold L. Downey, Apawamis	86 81		167
Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City	84 84		168
Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton	86 82		168
Frederick M. Kerr, Midland	83 85		168
H. V. Seggerman, Englewood	89 79		168
Henry J. Topping, Greenwich	84 84		168
C. L. Watkins, Apawamis	83 85		168
Harmon S. Graves, Apawamis	82 86		168
H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl	84 85		169
E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood	84 85		169
Chas. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol	81 88		169
Louis F. Gwyer, Siwanoy	87 82		169
John Brademus, New York	85 84		169
Harold A. Steiner, Inwood	87 82		169
Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews	81 88		169
C. V. Benton, Saegkill	83 86		169
E. H. Hart, Wykagyl	83 86		169

Squadron A Defeated at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 2.—The Cadets defeated Squadron A of New York at polo today by a score of 8 to 4½. The guardsmen were outplayed from the start, Cadet King of the Army starring with seven of the soldiers' tallies. Cadets T. F. Taylor and Corbin each scored a goal for the Army, but fouls in the first period lost the Cadets one point. The Squadron brought its own ponies and rode well today. They will leave their mounts here and come back for another game with the Cadets next Saturday.

MRS. BARLOW DEFEATED.

Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck Captures Women's Eastern Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 2.—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, representing the Philadelphia Cricket Club, gained a fine victory in the championship of the Women's Eastern Golf Association at the Merion Cricket Club today with a score of 180 for thirty-six holes. Considering that it rained incessantly and that a high wind was blowing Mrs. Vanderbeck's score was a remarkable one. On Tuesday she did the first eighteen holes in 88 strokes, and in spite of the severe handicap under which the contestants played today she was only four strokes over this total with 92.

As Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow had headed the list on the first day and had won the championship on three previous occasions she was naturally expected to capture the title once again, but the rain and wind affected her game to a much greater extent than it did Mrs. Vanderbeck's, and, getting 100, she was beaten by eight strokes.

Up to the end of the twenty-seventh hole Mrs. Barlow retained her lead, as both players went out in 48 strokes. On the tenth hole Mrs. Vanderbeck got on level terms, with a four to Mrs. Barlow's six. With both playing the eleventh and twelfth holes in the same figures—sixes and sevens—they were still level. The thirteenth hole proved an unlucky one for Mrs. Barlow on this occasion. With her drive she landed in the stream and fell back for the loss of a stroke. With her third she was short, and, taking two putts, she took five shots for the hole. On the other hand, Mrs. Vanderbeck played a nice shot to the green on the thirteenth and with two putts took a three and thereby obtained the lead, which she retained.

Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County, was third was a total of 188, and Mrs. H. R. Stockton finished in fourth place with 198. Mrs. Stockton, with a net score of 194, captured the handicap runoff in connection with the Eastern tournament. Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook was the next New Yorker, but the best she could do today was 106, three strokes better than her round of 109 yesterday. She was tenth and Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, eleventh, with a total of 216.

The incessant rain of today caused more than half of yesterday's starters to withdraw.

WIND SWEEPS DOG RING.

Scottish Terriers Shown in Biltmore's Italian Garden in Gale.

While a strong wind tore through the picturesque Italian Garden of the Hotel Biltmore yesterday afternoon, the annual specialty show of the Scottish Terrier Club of America was held before a gallery that was very large for such a blustry day. Seventy-five dogs contested for the principal honors of the exhibition, with the chief award, that of best dog in the show, going to H. Stewart's champion, Clonmel Brave Laddie. Stewart's entrant first had to triumph over the Westminster winner, Walter T. Stern's champion, Earlybird Troubadour, in the open class for dogs. The best of the opposite sex was the Walescott Kennels' Walescott Ruminality Rivit.

The Scottish Terrier Club plans promoting a series of bi-monthly shows at the Biltmore for the remainder of the year.

There was only one upset in the exhibition and that was the defeat of Earlybird Troubadour by Clonmel Braw Laddie. The judging of Henry T. Fleitmann met with the approval of the exhibitors.

The Walescott Kennels were the most successful exhibitors of the show, winning the classes for puppy dogs, novice dogs, limit bitches, open bitches, winners, bitches, junior dogs, and dogs bred by exhibitor.

Walter Stern also took away a number of blue ribbons with his small kennel of the aristocratic Scottish breed. His veteran Newcastle Prime Minister took first honors in the classes for American-bred dogs, veteran dogs and bitches and limit dogs. He won the class for American-bred bitches with Closeburn Jean.

Walter T. Stern lost the best in the show laurels, but annexed the first prizes in the novice bitch, best bitch bred by exhibitor, and the brace and team classes.

COLUMBIA CREWS AT CAMP.

Coach Rice and 30 Oarsmen Arrive at Poughkeepsie Training Quarters.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2.—Coach Jim Rice and thirty members of the Columbia University Rowing Club arrived late this afternoon, and one hour afterward the coach had the Varsity crew on the water for a short practice. The coach and men came from New York on a tug with three eight-oared shells and a pair-oared gig. All the shells were rigged before nightfall and the daily practice for the intercollegiate regatta on June 28 will start tomorrow.

The other crews entered—Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Leland Stanford—will arrive within a week or ten days.

JOHNSTON DEFEATS DIONNE AT TENNIS

New England Intercollegiate Champion Shows Good Form in Eastern State Tourney.

In a brilliant contest C. L. Johnston, Jr., of Amherst, New England intercollegiate champion, yesterday defeated G. A. L. Dionne, former captain of the West Side Tennis Club, in the fourth round of the tennis championship of Eastern New York State at Hartsdale by the score of 6—4, 8—6. The match was an interesting one from the start, and the West Side player used all the tricks of the court of which he is a past master, but the speed and accuracy of his opponent won in the end, although Dionne came within two points of winning the second set. This victory carried Johnston into the round before the semi-final, in which he was joined by Abraham Bassford, Jr., and H. J. Steinkampf. The former defeated W. Clarkson 6—1, 6—4, and Steinkampf won from H. W. Robertson in a three-set match at 6—2, 8—6, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, who recently won the open tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, with H. J. Steinkampf as a partner easily defeated C. Mead and S. Hunnewell in straight sets in the men's doubles. A peculiar feature of this event is the fact that Cedric Major and C. L. Johnston, Jr., have advanced to the semi-final round without playing a match, their opponents having defaulted in each event.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the management owing to several of the players dividing their time between two tournaments. This has had the effect of holding up a number of matches. This applies to both men and women. The Pennsylvania and Eastern States championships at the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia have attracted the best talent in the Metropolitan district, but there are several women players who either felt they had no chance to win at Philadelphia or were unable to get away who are entered in the Amacassin Club tournament as well as the Hartsdale events. As a result of this only two matches were played in the women's singles and one contest was decided in the mixed doubles. The men's singles and doubles also suffered as a consequence of this double attraction. The summary:

Eastern New York State Men's Singles Championship.—Fourth Round—H. J. Steinkampf defeated H. W. Robertson, 5—2, 3—6, 6—0; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated W. Clarkson, 6—1, 6—3; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—4, 8—6.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Cedric Major and C. L. Johnson, Jr., defeated Count Otto Salm and A. Zehrmann by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and G. King defeated Edgar F. Leo and partner by default; E. H. Kuhn and H. S. Rothschild defeated Dudley Britton and J. Robertson by default; W. Clarkson and D. Walker defeated Dr. and R. W. Waite and partner by default; S. Howard Voshell and Frederick C. Bagga, Jr., defeated Ingo Hartmann and partner by default; H. J. Steinkampf and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated C. Mead and S. Hunnewell, 6—0, 6—1.

Third Round—Cedric Major and C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated E. H. Kuhn and S. Hunnewell by default.

Women's Singles.—Third Round—Miss Royal Victor defeated Mrs. A. C. Jenkins, 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. W. H. Boff defeated Miss Grace Farrell, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Third Round—Miss Grace Farrelly and G. King defeated Mrs. Royal Victor and Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

CROSS BATTERS WOLGAST.

Large Crowd Sees Veteran Boxers in St. Nicholas A. C. Rink.

There was not an idle moment during the bout between Leach Cross and Ad Wolgast at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night, and although Leach battered Wolgast's jaw and face until it seemed that human endurance could stand no more, the little Michigan boxer never wavered for a moment and put up one of the gamest exhibitions that has been seen in a ring in some time. The rink was crowded with boxing fans, and after the bout they accorded Wolgast every bit as much applause as they gave to the east sider.

It has been seven long months since Wolgast has taken part in a fistic encounter, and, although he has retained that aggressive, boring style of boxing that made him famous, he has not improved in cleverness. He just could not stop that left jab of the dentist's, and Leach staggered him several times when he followed the jab with a terrific right swing to the jaw or face. Cross was far too clever for the ex-champion, and, while he kept dancing away from Wolgast's left hand, he drove home jabs and swings that rocked Wolgast's head like a ship in a tempest.

In the semi-final Monte Cross won from Jack Coyne in ten rounds. It was Cross night at the rink, and still another member of the Cross family with pugilistic ambitions took part in the show. In the opening six-round bout, Dave Cross received a decisive walloping from Jack Reed.

WARD ADVANCES AT TENNIS.

Bronx Champion Wins Three Matches at Amacassin Club.

Vanderbilt Ward, champion of the Bronx, reached the fifth round of the men's singles yesterday in the tennis tournament of the Amacassin Country Club at Yonkers, winning two matches in competition and one by default. Harry Steinkampf defaulted to the Bronx champion and the latter disposed of Allen Behr in the next round, 6—3, 6—1. The veteran, Benjamin M. Phillips, opposed the young Yale player in the fourth round, but could make no headway, and lost 6—4, 6—2. By his triple victory Ward ended the day's play with the honor of being the only fifth round survivor.

Two interesting matches were played in the men's doubles. Ingo Hartmann and George S. Groesbeck took the measure of Dr. W. Waite and Benjamin M. Phillips at 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, and Vanderbilt Ward and Allen Behr found unexpected opposition from Evans and Andrews, two of the three sets played going to deuce. Ward and Evans did not appear to be trying very hard, but their opponents, by clever combination play, came very near turning the trick. The summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss Debora Field by default; Mrs. Percy Mebourne defeated Miss Mabel Benedict, by default.

Second Round—Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. Percy Mebourne, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss Amy Harper, 6—2, 6—3.

Women's Doubles.—First Round.—Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Miss Natalie Browning and Miss Kathrine Browning, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Voss and Mrs. A. Jenkins defeated Miss Hubbard and partner, by default; Miss Katherine Force and partner defeated Miss Hill and Miss Martin, by default; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. Percy Mebourne defeated Corona Winn and partner by default.

Men's Singles.—Second Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated H. J. Steinkampf, by default.

Third Round—Norman Johnson defeated C. L. Johnson, Jr., by default; L. H. Croley defeated K. B. Smith, 5—7, 7—5, 6—0; N. J. Osterdorf defeated F. P. Fuller, 6—4, 6—2; W. S. Andrews defeated E. H. Janes, 6—1, 6—1; Vanderbilt Ward defeated Allen Behr, 6—3, 6—1.

Fourth Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Hartmann and Groesbeck defeated Phillips and Dr. Waite, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; Vanderbilt Ward and Allen Behr defeated Evans and Andrews, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5.

Men's Singles, Consolation.—First Round—E. M. Behar defeated M. B. Fox, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; W. J. Toulssant defeated Thomas Moore, 6—1, 6—3.

Montclair Academy Tennis Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 2.—Montclair Academy tennis team closed its season today by defeating Collegiate School of New York, 4 to 1. In the doubles, Hazel and Destjen of Montclair defeated Rickerson and Demarest, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4. In the singles, Gettell of Collegiate won from Youngman of Montclair, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Hazel defeated Demarest, 6—8, 7—5, 6—1. In an excellent match Destjen defeated Rickerson, 6—3, 6—1.

Harry S. Mannis of Malone, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the Montclair Academy baseball team for 1916. Mannis played second base this season.

Eastern Tennis Play Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Play today in the women's tennis championship tournament of Pennsylvania and Eastern States was postponed on account of rain.

Before Deciding on Your Car See these Locomobile Exchange Sixes

This is the best chance you have ever had to buy a high quality, high priced car at a medium car price.

Many of the best business men in New York have purchased Locomobile Exchange Sixes in preference to new cars at the same price. They realized that the $5,000 quality originally put into the Locomobile is still there, can *never be taken out*, and furthermore, can *never be put into* new cars of medium price.

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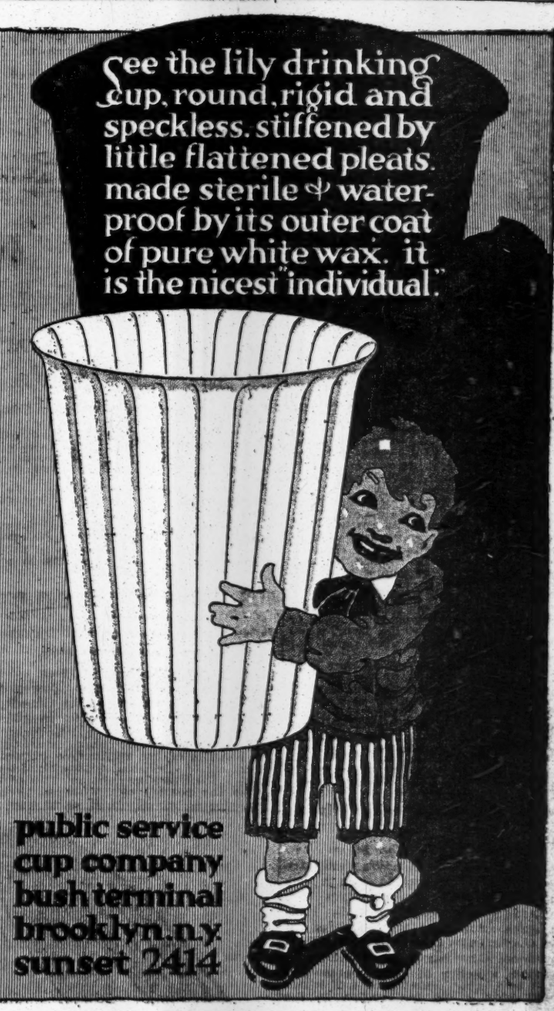

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No other make of equal prices can compete with W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $4.00 shoes for style, quality and workmanship.

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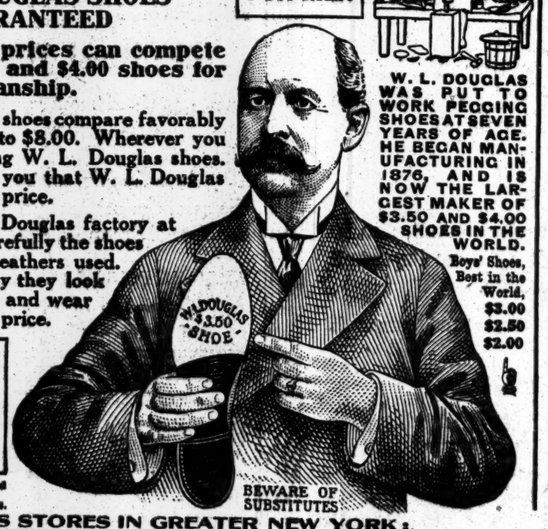
You are invited to visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used. You would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.



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*2779 Third Av., bet. 140th & 147th Sts.
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*250 West 125th Street.
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Resinol Soap clears pimply skins

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and hot water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Wash off with Resinol Soap and more hot water. Finish with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished to find how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, removes pimples and blackheads, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

Resinol Soap is sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 7T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

YANKEES EASY FOR PITCHER RUTH—GIANTS ONLY TIE WHEN THEY COULD HAVE WON

LEFT-HANDER RUTH PUZZLES YANKEES

Boston Red Sox Earn an Easy Victory with Warhop and Pieh Pitching.

His name is Babe Ruth. He is built like a bale of cotton and pitches left-handed for the Boston Red Sox. All left-handers are peculiar, and Babe is no exception, because he can also bat. Between his pitching and batting at the Polo Grounds yesterday the Yankees were as comfortable as a lamplighter in a gunpowder factory. When Babe Ruth finished the Yanks were clinging for dear life to the slim end of a 7-to-1 score.

Ruth's pitching was so speedy and elusive that the Yankees got five scattered hits, and his batting amounted to a home-run smash into the right field grand stand.

What the Yanks evidently need are some peculiar left-handed pitchers.

As the sky promised to weep at any time and Old Boy Fahrenheit was flirting with the freezing point, few people saw Ruth torment Bill Donovan's troupe. If the Yanks stack up against many more pitchers like Ruth the fans around here will understand why Donovan was nicknamed "Wild Bill."

A crowd of about 500 were exposed to the pneumonia germs. It was not only cold, but the wind blew as it did on the night that the Hesperus was wrecked. A teeth-chattering, shivery afternoon was had by all. The coldest folks in the small gathering were José Massaguer and his team of Havana Reds, who just got in from sunny Cuba. José thought that he had made a mistake on the calendar and asked if this was March or June. Somebody told him it was June, frapped.

Jack Warhop started the game for the Yankees, but he was subtracted in the sixth inning. He wasn't overcome by the heat. He had allowed three hits and a pass and Manager Donovan was afraid he would go to pieces. Cy Pieh and Brown were both warming up, and after Donovan had taken a straw vote among the members of the Yankees, Pieh was elected by a large majority. Brown may get a chance to pitch yet, you never can tell. Stranger things than that have happened in baseball.

Larry Gardner and Harry Cooper did not care what they did to the ball, and between them they got seven hits. That's no way to treat an ambitious team like those Yanks. For one inning it looked like a regular ball game and the score stood one all. In the first, after Hooper was out, Wagner walked and so did Speaker. Lewis fouled to Maisel. Then Hoblitzel sent a screaming single to left, scoring Wagner, but about the same time Speaker was out at third, Hartzel to Maisel. The Yankees kicked because they believed that Speaker was out before Wagner had crossed the plate, but Umpire Dineen calculated that the run counted. No back talk, please.

Fritz Maisel was so mad at this decision that he jammed a three-bagger to deep centre and scored on Ruth's wild pitch.

There were two out in the second inning when Thomas was hit by a lurid pitch of Warhop's. Ruth was then at the bat. The big pitcher's architectural make-up is of such a nature that it doesn't lend itself to speed. He rather rolls along. No one knows this better than Ruth and that is why, when he hits the ball, he tries to make home runs. The fact is, that is the only way he can score a run. If he made a single, the only way he could get around the bases would be in an automobile or on a motorcycle, so he chose the alternative of poking the ball out of the lot and walking leisurely over the excursion route. His clout was the longest of the season and it propelled Thomas home ahead of him.

Warhop was touched lively, in the fourth session when four hits gave the Red Sox another run, snappy fielding by the Yanks preventing further counts. In the sixth, Gardner and Thomas singled, but Gardner was thrown out trying to reach third. Ruth had Warhop scared and got a pass. Hooper singled, scoring Thomas. Warhop immediately bade farewell to the surroundings and Cy Pieh took up the burden. He stopped the Bostons for the time being.

The Red Sox spanked Pieh hard enough in the eighth and ninth innings to get a couple more runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'oper, rf.	5	1	3	6	0	Maisel, 3b.	4	1	1	4	2
Wa'r, 2b.	3	1	0	1	1	Peck, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Speak'r, cf.	5	1	0	4	0	Cree, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Lewis, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Hoblitz'l, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0	Cook, rf.	3	0	2	2	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	1	8	Hartz'l, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Gard'r, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1	Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	1	5
Thomas, c.	4	2	2	5	0	Nun'ker, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Ruth, p.	3	1	1	0	1	Warhop, p.	2	0	0	0	0
						Pieh, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Totals.	36	7	13	27	11	Totals.	32	1	5	27	15

Error—Nunamaker.

Boston	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—7
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Maisel. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Cook, Speaker, Hooper. Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston, 7. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Scott. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 11. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 3; off Pieh, 3; off Ruth, 1. Hits—Off Warhop, 10 in five and one-third innings; off Pieh, 3 in three and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, (Thomas;) by Ruth, (Cook.) Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Ruth, 4. Wild pitch—Ruth. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

Cobb's Tactics Rattle Benz.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Tyrus Cobb was responsible for Chicago's defeat today in the final game of the series, Detroit winning over Chicago 4 to 1. Benz pitched a good game until the seventh inning, when Cobb singled. He worried Benz until the latter became unsteady, and Crawford, Kavanaugh, and Young bunched hits, forcing Benz to retire. Cobb added another run for the visitors in the ninth, when he singled, stole, second, and scored on a scratch single. Coveleski pitched a masterly game, the locals bunching three hits off him in the seventh, and saving themselves from a shut-out. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	0	1	2	5	Q'lan, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	Roth, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Cobb, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	Schalk, c.	4	0	1	2	2
C'ford, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	4	1	1	6	6
Veach, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	F'nier, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kav'h, 1b.	4	1	2	12	0	J.C'ns, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3	B'kb'e, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
M'Kee, c.	3	0	1	3	1	Brief, 1b.	2	0	0	14	0
Covel'e, p.	4	0	2	0	5	Bret'n, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3
						Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	3
						Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Daly	1	0	0	0	0
						Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	4	12	27	15	Total.	30	1	6	27	16

*Batted for Scott in eighth inning.
Errors—Fournier, Blackburne.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Crawford. Three-base hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb (2.) Earned runs—Detroit, 4; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Breton, Young. Double plays—Bush to Vitt, to Kavanaugh; Breton, to E. Collins, to Brief; Benz, to E. Collins, to Brief. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 3; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Benz, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; off Scott, 0 in 2-3 inning; off Russell, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Brief.) Struck out—By Benz, 1; by Coveleskie, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Police Game at Washington Park.

The recently organized Police Baseball League of Brooklyn and Queens will open its season at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn, with a game between the teams of the Ninth and Eleventh Inspection Districts." Commissioner Arthur Woods will throw out the first ball and Borough Inspector Dillon, as master of ceremonies, will see to it that the umpires are properly protected. Twenty-five thousand invitations to attend the opening game have been issued. The league is composed of eight teams, one for each of the inspection districts in the two boroughs.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 7; New York, 1.
Washington at Philadelphia—Rain.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 0.
(Six innings; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 5,
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago at Pittsburgh—Rain.
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Newark 3; Baltimore, 1.
(Twelve innings.)
Kansas City, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Richmond—Rain.
Montreal, 6; Rochester, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	27	15	.643
Detroit	26	17	.605
Boston	19	15	.559
New York	19	17	.528
Washington	16	19	.459
Cleveland	17	21	.447
St. Louis	17	23	.426
Philadelphia	13	27	.325

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Brooklyn	20	18	.526
Philadelphia	20	18	.526
Boston	20	18	.526
St. Louis	20	20	.500
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	15	20	.429
New York	14	20	.412

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	17	.575
Kansas City	23	17	.575
Newark	22	17	.565
Chicago	23	18	.561
St. Louis	18	17	.514
Brooklyn	18	19	.487
Baltimore	15	24	.385
Buffalo	13	26	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	15	9	.625
Richmond	17	12	.586
Montreal	17	14	.549
Rochester	15	14	.536
Providence	14	15	.483
Toronto	13	17	.433
Jersey City	11	16	.407
Newark	10	16	.384

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Providence at Newark.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

Lavan Brings Browns Victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—With Hamilton pitching brilliantly, St. Louis defeated Cleveland, 4 to 0, today, the game being stopped by rain at the start of the seventh inning. As the storm continued, the second game could not be played. Lavan's triple was responsible for three of St. Louis' runs. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	2	0	0	3	0	L'bold, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Austin, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1	T'ner, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	3	0	C'man, ss.	2	0	0	6	3
O. W'r, cf.	3	0	2	3	0	Wood, 3b.	3	0	0	4	0
W'ms, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	G'ney, lf.	1	0	0	3	1
Leary, 1b.	3	1	0	3	0	Smith, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Lavan, ss.	3	1	2	2	0	B'bare, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Sev'd, c.	1	0	0	4	0	O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	3	4
H'ton, p.	2	0	0	0	0	H'm'n, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Total.	22	4	7	18	5	Total.	21	0	3	18	8

Errors—Turner, Chapman, O'Neill.

St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Lavan. First base on balls—Off Hagerman, 3; off Hamilton, 4. Struck out—By Hagerman, 2; by Hamilton, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 3. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Louisville—Kansas City, 17; Louisville, 0.
At Columbus—Columbus, 7; Milwaukee, 3.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Albany, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton 9; Troy, 0.
(Game forfeited on account of non-appearance of Troy team.)
Other games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 9; Worcester, 2.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 2; Lynn, 0.
At Manchester—Manchester, 11; Lowell, 4.
At Portland—Fitchburg, 9; Portland, 8.

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 7; Hartford, 6.
Other games postponed; cold weather.

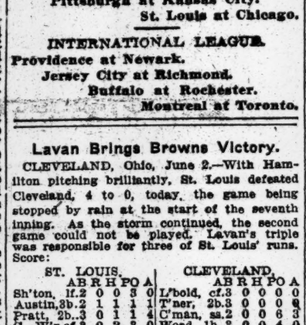
Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 12; Atlanta, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 3; New Orleans, 2. Chattanooga, 3; New Orleans, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 4; Birmingham, 3.

Scores of Other Games.

At Exeter—Phillips-Exeter Academy, 8; New Hampshire College, 2.
At Summit, N. J.—Carlton Academy, 1; Battin High School, 0.

Exit Friction



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reduces friction to the minimum. The selected flake motor graphite contained in it graphitizes all bearing surfaces to absolute smoothness, preventing metal-to-metal contact.

The Dixon Lubricating Chart will be sent free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

DOYLE'S CATCH COSTS GIANTS GAME

Intercepts Throw to Plate When Burns Is Scoring and Runner Is Called Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—With the east wind sending shivers through the handful of fans who dared to take the chance to go out to a ball game, the Giants and the Braves battled ten innings today, then to have the game called because of darkness with the score standing 5 to 5. There was light enough left for three or four more innings of baseball and, literally, the calling of the game was a case of cold feet for his honor, the umpire.

The tenth inning, however, never should have been necessary and would not have been necessary except for a bit of foolishness on the part of Larry Doyle, who pulled a "Cactus Cravath" in the Giant's fifth inning. At this time the score was 4 to 4 and the Giants needed all the runs they could score against Dick Crutcher.

The New Yorkers had laced out three runs in the fourth to make the score a tie, and things looked bright for a run or two when Burns opened the fifth with a clean hit between Magee and Connolly, the ex-Philadelphian racing well over but booting the ball far enough away for Burns to romp to third.

It was then Doyle's turn and he drove the longest of flies to right field—and one of which Burns could have crawled home on his hands and knees after Moran had made the catch. As it was, Burns jogged home, and was almost at the plate when Doyle, standing between first and second bases, intercepted Moran's throw to the infield, and then tossed the ball off toward second base. It was solid ivory stuff, for Burns was called out for Doyle's interference with the ball, even if there was no chance for Moran to get Burns—and the run thus taken away was the one which would have looked mighty big to the Giants about the time the Braves were getting through in the ninth.

Jeff Tesreau worked for McGraw against the champions, who hit him safely nine times, and for their five runs in the first seven innings. In the eighth Snodgrass played pinch hitter, and then Schauer went to the mound, fanning six of the Braves in three innings, not being hit even once and being in danger only for a moment in the ninth when he followed a base on balls to Fitzpatrick with a wild pitch.

Crutcher went the entire distance and for five of the Giants seven hits figured in the runs. The Braves broke into the battle early, and scored two runs in the opening inning after two were out. Connolly started the trouble with a single which Tesreau and Doyle could not handle between them, and then stole second. Magee then came through with a double to right field, scoring Connolly, and, after a pass to Schmidt, Magee scored on Smith's safe drive to centre. New York got one of these runs back in the second on Fletcher's triple into Magee's domain, and Fletcher scored, after Crutcher had tossed Robertson out at first, on Merkle's slam which Crutcher blocked and Fitzpatrick fielded to Schmidt.

In the third the braves drew away to a 4 to 1 lead, Connolly being passed for a starter and Magee sacrificing. Schmidt then hit to center for a base, Connolly scoring, Smith walking and Maranville striking out before Whaling hit to left field for a base and a run for Schmidt.

The Giants' fourth time at bat produced the three runs necessary to tie the score. Doyle singled to right and moved up while Smith was getting Lobert at first. Fletcher then singled to right and Robertson got a life on Maranville's error. Here, with one run in, Merkle's double to right field set the game at evens. Right after this came the Burns-Doyle fiasco, and in the sixth the Braves drew ahead a point. The "Rabbit" singled only to be forced by Whaling, who took a second on Fletcher's wild heave while trying for a double play. Crutcher filed out, but Moran's left field two-bagger brought Maranville home. Two innings later the New Yorkers tied up the game for the second time, Tesreau walking, but being forced by Burns, who took third on Crutcher's wild throw to first, scoring when Fitzpatrick foozeld Doyle's bounder. Doyle was out trying to steal second, which was hard luck, as Lobert produced a hit. He, also fell a victim to Whaling's arm when he tried to steal. Schauer finished up the string in clever style for McGraw, but the Giants had no Garrison finish in their make-ups for Crutcher. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	1	2	3	0	Moran, rf.	5	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	1	5	Whi'k, 2b.	4	2	0	0	1
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	Conn'y, lf.	4	2	1	2	0
Flet'r, ss.	4	2	2	2	3	Magee, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Rob'n, rf.	4	1	0	2	0	Sch'dt, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
M'Kle, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1	J.Sm'h, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
M'Lean, c.	2	0	0	6	0	Mar'e, ss.	5	0	1	2	3
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0	Whal'g, c.	4	1	1	4	3
H.Sm'h, c.	1	0	0	7	0	C'tch'r, p.	4	0	1	1	3
M'ray, cf.	4	0	0	2	0						
Tes'u, p.	2	0	0	0	1						
†Snodg's,	0	0	0	0	0						
Scha'er, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	36	5	7	30	8	Total.	38	5	9	29	14

*Batted for McLean in seventh inning.
†Batted for Tesreau in eighth inning.
‡Burns out because of Doyle's interference.
Errors—Fletcher, Fitzpatrick, Magee, (2,) Maranville, (2,) Crutcher.

New York	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Magee, Merkle, Moran, Schmidt. Stolen base—Connolly. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Left on bases—New York, 2; Boston, 8. First base on errors—New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Schauer, 1; off Crutcher, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 9 in seven innings; off Schauer, none in three innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Schauer, 6; by Crutcher, 4. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-one minutes.

Cardinals Bunch Hits and Win.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Two singles, a double, and an error scored Betzel and Butler in the eighth inning and enabled St. Louis to win from Cincinnati by a score of 5 to 4 here today. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	Leach, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	1	H'zog, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Beck, ss.	3	0	1	0	4	Killi'r, lf.	4	0	0	6	0
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Miller, 1b.						Griff'h, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
2b.	5	0	1	12	0	Olson, 3b.	4	2	1	1	3
Long, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Moll'z, 1b.	3	1	2	8	0
Dolan, cf.	4	2	2	6	0	Clark, c.	3	0	2	3	1
Betsel, 3b.	2	2	1	1	4	Benton, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	3	2	1	Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Gonz's, c.	0	0	0	0	1						
Salee, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
*Butler	0	1	0	0	0						
Hyatt, 1b.	0	0	0	3	0						
†Wilson	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	31	5	10	27	14	Total.	34	4	7	24	10

*Ran for Snyder in eighth inning.
†Batted for Huggins in eighth inning.
Errors—Killifer, Huggins, Beck, Bescher, Salee.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Dolan, Clark, Beck. Stolen base—Miller. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, Killifer, Mollowitz, Huggins, Beck. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Salee, 2; off Benton, 6; off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Dale, 3 in one inning; off Griner, 1 in one inning; off Salee, 6 in eight innings. Struck out by Benton, 2; by Salee, 2. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Grand Forks Baseball Strike Ends.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 2.—The Grand Forks baseball strike in the Northern League today was declared off, the players and club officials compromising their differences. The suspension of the strikers was lifted.

International League.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6	9	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	7	0

Batteries—Dowd and Howley; Herche and Erwin.

AT RICHMOND.

Jersey City-Richmond, postponed; rain.
No other games scheduled.

DODGERS TIED FOR SECOND.

Philadelphia Defeated Twice—Smith and Coombs Winning Pitchers.

The Dodgers moved up another rung yesterday when they defeated the Phillies in both games of a double-header at Ebbets Field. The team is now tied for second place with Boston and Philadelphia and only two and a half games behind Chicago. Jack Coombs pitched the first victory over Pat Moran's men, the score being 7 to 2, and Sherrod Smith made his reappearance on the mound after a long absence and pitched the Dodgers to victory in the second encounter, the score being 4 to 3.

It was Rixey who opposed Coombs, and the former Athletics pitcher scored his second victory over his Quaker rival. He held the Phillies helpless, allowing only three hits. The grouping of two of them in the second inning together with a base on balls accounted for the only two tallies which the visitors scored. Brooklyn, on the other hand, found Rixey without difficulty and his rattled off the Dodger bats. The most disastrous inning for Rixey was the fourth, when three runs were scored by the Robins.

The Dodgers had not used up all of their hitting ability in the first game. A little was saved for the second, enough to pull out a close victory. The Phillies threatened to treat Smith unkindly in the first inning. They bounced three hits off their bats and scored two runs. Smith, however, was not disturbed and tightened up during the remainder of the game, only one other run being sent across the plate, and it was helped along by Stengel's muff of Niehoff's fly to right. Barring the first and fourth and seventh innings, Smith retired his opponents in one-two-three order. Baumgartner started the second game for Philadelphia, but made way for Demaree after seven innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	3	1	1	3	3	B'croft, ss.	2	0	0	0	5
Myers, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	Byrne, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
D'bert, 1b.	3	0	1	4	1	Becker, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
St'ngel, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	C'vath, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	N'hoff, 2b.	3	1	1	5	8
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	2	2	5	0	Lu'rus, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Getz, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1	Wisser, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, c.	4	1	1	4	2	Killifer, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Coombs, p.	3	2	1	1	2	Rixey, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Adams, c.	1	0	0	0	0
						Tincup, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Burns	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	7	10	27	10	Total.	28	2	3	24	18

*Batted for Tincup in ninth inning.
Errors—Cravath, Niehoff, O'Mara, 2; Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Getz, Miller. Stolen base—Daubert. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Byrne, O'Mara, 2; Daubert. Double plays—Coombs, O'Mara and Daubert; Myers to Niehoff and Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Wisser. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 2; off Coombs, 3. Hits—Off Rixey, 9 in 5 innings; off Tincup, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Bancroft.) Struck out—By Rixey, 1; by Coombs, 1. Passed ball—Killifer. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	1	2	3	2	B'o'ft, ss.	4	1	2	1	1
Myers, cf.	3	1	1	3	0	Byrne, 3b.	4	0	2	1	0
D'bert, 1b.	2	0	1	11	1	Becker, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
St'ngel, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	*Killifer.	1	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	6	0	C'v'th, rf.	4	2	1	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	2	0	5	N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Getz, 3b.	3	1	0	0	3	Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	7	2
McCoy, c.	3	0	0	7	0	Wisser, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Smith, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Burns, c.	3	0	0	2	2
						B'mg'r, p.	2	0	0	2	5
						†Paskert	1	0	0	0	0
						Dem'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	4	9	27	14	Total.	31	3	6	24	13

*Batted for Becker in ninth inning.
†Batted for Baumgartner in eighth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff, O'Mara, (2,) Stengel.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Myers, Smith. Stolen base—Getz. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Getz. Double plays—Becker, Burns, and Byrne; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Wisser. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 7. First base errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Baumgartner, 2; off Demaree, 1. Hits—Off Baumgartner, 8 in seven innings; off Demaree, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Baumgartner, 1; by Smith, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark Defeats Baltimore in Twelve Innings, 3 to 2.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—Newark defeated Baltimore in twelve innings today. Quinn and Reulbach pitched wonderful ball considering the cold gale that swept the field. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0
Newark	2	1	0

Batteries—Quinn, Jacklitsch, and Russell; Reulbach and Rariden.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	6	1
Chicago	1	5	3

Batteries—Plank and Hartley; Prendergast and Wilson.

AT KANSAS CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	9	0
Kansas City	1	7	0

Batteries—Barger, Dickson, and Berry; Johnson and Brown.

U. S. Army Rifle Champions.

SEATTLE, June 2.—For the second consecutive year Companies E and H, Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Lawton, Wash., established themselves at the head of the army and rifle marksmanship, it was announced today. The two companies returned from their annual range practice with a total of 71 expert riflemen. Company H produced 32 expert riflemen, 24 sharpshooters, and 13 mar

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.

TO SAVE MEXICO FROM ITSELF.

The tone of President WILSON'S statement of his attitude in regard to Mexico is a reminder of President MCKINLEY'S warnings to Spain in respect to Cuba. Like Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. WILSON is in earnest. He has been patient and forbearing, in spite of much hostile criticism in his own country of his Mexican policy. Through it all, however, a large majority of his fellow-countrymen have cordially approved his policy, and they stand firmly behind him now when he informs the Mexican revolutionists that the period of "watchful waiting" is over, and, in view of the havoc they have wrought, the United States can no longer stand indifferently by. We have not desired to dictate to Mexicans the methods by which they should settle their affairs; we do not now desire to do for them work which they should do for themselves. But with Mexico starving there can be no further delay. Mexicans must act and act promptly to restore peace, to enforce the laws, to relieve suffering, or the Government of the United States will act for them.

It may or may not mean intervention. The Mexicans must decide that for themselves. But it means that the hitherto irresponsible leaders of the various revolutionary parties must either work together to restore order or be treated as outlaws and criminals; it means that they can obtain no more arms and ammunition from this country, and that there is no more time to be wasted by them in futile arguments and misrepresentation. Order is to be restored in Mexico.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

The $50,000,000 bank check of last February already has lost the record. Yesterday's newspapers recorded the offer and acceptance of a scrap of paper worth $65,000,000. And it was only a railway loan at that. Across the water they have larger national loans, but they do not manage them as smoothly as we do here. The $65,000,000 check was deposited in the bank on which it was drawn, and thus was "cleared" in the same institution. It did not go to the Clearing House, and the money market was not rippled. It is an excellent illustration of the new banking. Not a dollar of currency was used, and yet the function of issuing currency was once popularly thought to be the chief source of profit to banks. It is well known that the New York clearings are done with the use of less than 5 per cent. of currency.

That, however, is not representative of the country's business. The clearings outside New York on the whole are more important and more representative, and there is much business not done through the Clearing Houses at all, even in New York. There are no figures available later than those calculated by Professor FISHER for 1909, in which year the aggregate check transactions were $364,000,000,000. There can be no doubt that now the business done through banks, without the use of currency, exceeds $1,000,000,000 daily.

It is less so in other countries, as is evident from the difference in the volumes of currencies. Although the wealthiest country in the world, we have only $34 in currency per capita. France has $47, and uses currency in old-fashioned ways. It is not unusual to take a cab to carry money when considerable payments are to be made in Paris. On the other hand, Austria has only $13 of currency, and is more accustomed to the use of checks than even England itself. But in none of them has the use of deposit currency so far displaced cash as in the United States. That is the more surprising because our banks are not the world's greatest. In London alone there are nine banks with larger deposits than the one which cleared within itself the $65,000,000 check. In London there is one bank with over $600,000,000 deposits, and five banks with over $300,000,000 deposits, each of them, therefore, outranking in that respect New York's premier bank.

At once the idea occurs that if $65,000,000 checks can be managed by banks of such relatively moderate resources, what may not be expected of them when they have reached their full growth and New York reaches the rank it deserves among the world's financial capitals. That New York is still in its growing stage there can be no doubt, for the rate of growth is amazing. Twenty years ago checks for even $1,000,000 would attract attention in the institutions through which they passed. Now checks for multiples of millions are hardly mentioned. The $65,000,000 check is sizable, but it may not long hold its record.

RAILWAY RATES AND PROFITS.

Governor WALSH of Massachusetts is among those who still think that there is some relation between railway rates and capitalization. His veto of the New Haven Railway bill is full of old-fashioned indignation against the extortion practiced by the railways in order that they may pay dividends upon watered stock. In his own words:

> The issue is whether the public shall be called on to pay only a return on honest investment, or shall be charged with all sorts of extortion based on all kinds of artificial capitalization.

How the Governor can use that reasoning when there are over a billion of railway securities of all sorts in default is amazing. No doubt the insolvent railways would have been capable of marking up their rates so that they might pay dividends and interest upon watered stock, but there were two reasons why they did not do so. One is the regulation of rates by State and Federal commissions, and the regulation of costs by Legislatures as with one accord. The other reason is that the conditions of competition would not allow the marking up of rates between competitive points. There cannot be two prices in the same market, and no more for railway rates than for anything else.

The "national question" posed by the Governor is not whether the railways shall exploit the public, but whether the railways shall be allowed to retain enough life to serve the public. The Governor will learn in time that Massachusetts alone cannot rule the New Haven Railway. It runs through all New England, and its depressed condition is due to mislegislation as well as to mismanagement. There are few subjects relating to the New Haven on which the discordant New England States are able to agree, and there are many on which they severally disagree with themselves. Governor WALSH is unable to agree with the Legislature of Massachusetts, and yet it is necessary that Massachusetts should agree both with itself and with other New England States if they are to have such railway service as they need, and as the New Haven is still capable of giving them, if allowed, and without excess of profit for itself under the best of conditions.

The truly "national question" is whether the States of every section hate railways more than they love themselves. The States and the railways can prosper together, but there is a sure end to the process of the country living off the railways. The Interstate Commerce Commission has found the course of events beyond its control, and it is time for the Legislatures to make the same discovery.

THE FLEET NOT TO GO VISITING.

So far as that deplorable slide of General GOETHALS'S in the Culebra Cut has served to prevent the departure of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific Coast, sensibly patriotic Americans will be grateful to the slide. It is a matter of fact that in one section of the Panama Canal the earth keeps slipping into the water, decreasing the depth of the channel five or six feet within a few hours. The dredges work every day. Science in time will overcome the persistence of the slides and the canal will be finished.

There are other and better reasons for not sending the battleships and their crews on a junketing expedition than the slight danger of being held up by slides in the Culebra Cut. It may not be absolutely essential to keep a strong naval guard on the Atlantic coast at present, it is not likely that we are to be attacked on either coast, but the nation is alive at last to the need of being on the defensive at all times and the ships of the Atlantic Fleet need overhauling and repairing, which, in the case of one or two of them, may take some weeks. The officers and men, moreover, are in no mood for more social entertaining and pageantry. Summer manoeuvres in near-by waters will keep them in good training. The standard of marksmanship among our gunners is high, but it can be improved by practice. It is natural that the United States Navy should be taking itself seriously in these days of doubt and apprehension, when a whole continent is torn by war.

The decision to forego the pleasure of the trip to San Francisco was made none too soon. Undoubtedly the San Francisco people will be disappointed, but they will understand the necessities of the case. They will have other big battleships in their waters and the midshipmen of Annapolis will visit the fair as a part of their annual practice cruise. Rear Admirals and officers of high rank will not be lacking in the Pacific naval celebration, while the contingent of young men who are to be the naval commanders of the future will be welcome. The routine of naval discipline and development, meanwhile, will not be interrupted.

THE TWIST IN THE GERMAN MIND

The sobriety, candor, and good faith of Mr. VOM BRUCK'S article in Sunday's TIMES on the shipment of American arms to Europe only bring into stronger relief that curious simplicity which characterizes German reasoning. Mr. CHESTERTON some months ago tried to express it by likening the German's state of mind to that of the savage: if the savage hurts you, he laughs; if you hurt him, he howls.

Mr. VOM BRUCK, saying that he is presenting the German view as given in "the newspaper press in all parts of Germany and the Dual Monarchy," declares that the writers "unanimously" concede that the United States is "thoroughly within its legal rights" in this traffic. Yet we should not engage in it because when we do so we prevent Germany from reaping the advantage which she has gained by depriving France of her war supplies.

He shows by figures that by occupying that part of France in which nearly the whole of her iron, steel, and coal industries are located Germany has crippled that country "in its production of raw and manufactured material for ammunition stores." France is thus seriously handicapped and is obliged to turn to the United States through England. This crippled condition in France, he carefully explains, "has nothing to do with the question of preparedness. It is the fortune of war."

Just so. It is the fortune of war. By the fortune of war France is unable to make all her own supplies. By the fortune of war Germany is unable to get supplies from us. Therefore, it is our duty to stop these sales to France which are "thoroughly within our legal rights," so that we may enable Germany to reap the full advantage of that other fortune of war by which France is unable to get her munitions except from us. The fortune of war, he says, has made us an ally of France, and it is our duty to take immediate action to change that situation by making ourselves an ally of Germany. Having crippled France by the fortune of war, Germany could conquer her if we would only cripple her further by giving up our "legal rights" in Germany's interest.

This strange blindness to every interest but your own is a feature of every German argument. It is, doubtless, a human failing, not exclusively a German one; but in its naïveté, in its unconscious self-revelation, in its hopeless inability to suspect the effect it is producing on other minds, it is wholly German.

OUR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

The commendation of the National Guard of New York by Brig. Gen. MILES, Chief of the Division of Militia in the War Department, in his address to the first graduates of the New York School of Line at Van Cortlandt Park on Memorial Day, was encouraging to the belief that our own part of the organized militia of the nation has become a force fit to be considered in reckoning the strength of the nation's defenses. The military school for the training of officers which Major Gen. O'RYAN, commander of the National Guard Division of New York, established a year ago, had not until then come under public notice. It is not necessary, it is not expedient, that the military affairs of the nation or the State should be continually made the subject of public and more or less unsophisticated scrutiny. The people have a right to know, however, what the military organizations they support as a means of defense are doing, and they are probably satisfied that the National Guardsmen of this city are in the way of becoming, under the supervision of army officers, real soldiers worthy of their place in the first line.

The twenty-four officers who received their diplomas on Monday have been subjected to a course of training and instruction which was formerly not within the reach of National Guardsmen. General O'RYAN expects that the system of thoroughly educating our officers will be extended. By this means we shall have in time a large body of competent men out of the regular army whose services as officers in case of war would be invaluable. With plenty of well-trained officers to call upon, the problems of raising quickly a large force of volunteers would be greatly simplified. But the new work of the National Guard is not confined to training officers. The private has advantages formerly denied to him. He is enabled to learn all the essentials of soldiering. We have engineers, artillerymen, and Signal Corps men, as well as cavalry and infantry in our National Guard, and hospital and ambulance corps, which get good practice under strict discipline. We also have a Naval Militia which is equally well trained. Of the 16,000-odd National Guardsmen in New York State more than 11,000 belong to this city. The up-State contingent, however, is not lagging behind in the process of development. If all the other States are doing as well for the National Guard, the old reproach of the unfitness of militiamen to share the duties of actual defense of the country with the regular army will soon lose force.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Opposition to Frank's Commutation.

Nobody could read the pleas made by the delegation of citizens of Marietta to the Georgia Prison Commission, opposing interference with execution of the death sentence under which LEO M. FRANK now lies, without being convinced that they are honest men, thoroughly well-intentioned. Equally obvious was it, however, that what these men did was not to make a logical argument from the premise that FRANK was guilty to the conclusion that he should be put to death. At that they made no attempt. Instead they expressed the feeling—natural enough and quite comprehensible—that their community would suffer in its dignity and its sense of justice if the daughter of one of its honored families could be brutally murdered without anybody being brought to pay the legally allotted penalty of such crimes.

These men from Marietta said in effect, "If FRANK is not hanged for the killing of MARY PHAGAN, her death will go unpunished. A jury convicted him and the higher courts have declared the forms of law complied with. Let him die." Questions as to his guilt or innocence, as to the fairness or the unfairness of his trial, were ignored in some of these pleas, and in a few were dismissed as having been raised only by people outside of Georgia, misled by an ignorant or subsidized press.

The strange delusion that FRANK has been the beneficiary of vast expenditures evidently has a firm hold in Marietta, though there is not even excuse for believing that anything has been spent in his behalf except for counsel fees, or that these have been met for any other reason than the widespread conviction of his innocence.

Governor-elect HARRIS, on whom the final settlement of FRANK'S fate may devolve, is quoted as having made the statement that, should this task come to him, he will perform it only after a most thorough examination of all the evidence. That, of course, is highly commendable, but why did he add that in this examination he would keep in mind the interests of the State as well as those of the defendant? The State's only interest in the case is to do justice, and nothing more or less than that should be or is or can be asked for FRANK.

Trenches as Seen Near Arras.

In the highly informative account, printed in this paper yesterday, of a tour through the French trenches near Arras, made by a special correspondent of THE TIMES, there was to be found more than proof that the violent fighting in that region has resulted in a considerable pushing back of the invading army. It also revealed that the much vaunted and generally admitted superiority of the Germans in what may be called the business side of war was not apparent in this particular "zone." Of the many trenches examined by this observer, those constructed by the French were better made than those which they had taken from the opposing force, and not until he came to a part of the excavations where German officers of high rank had been stationed did he discover any of those elaborate and efficient devices for securing safety and comfort of which so much is heard and read.

The German private soldiers had fought—and died—in narrow ditches, unconcreted and undrained. Their assailants, on the contrary, while they did not do so much for their officers, did more for the men, and their engineers, though presumably not more skillful, had been more industrious and produced better results. Of course it would not be safe to deduce general conclusions from the conditions existing in a single "zone," but this was a large one and the comparison was not without significance. On that long line, at least, the French trenches were the better—a fact that must have had something to do with the failure of the Germans to hold their ground there.

And it has been shown a thousand times, in this war, that, man for man, the Germans, in spite of a training as soldiers claimed to be better than that given to any other people in the world, are no better or more successful fighters than Canadians or English, who, six months ago, had never handled a gun or worn a uniform. It was only in the first weeks of the war that German "system" demonstrated the value expected of it. Thanks to it, the Germans went in their first rush almost to Paris, but it didn't enable them to go further, or to remain there, nor has it saved them from being pushed back, steadily though slowly, ever since.

He Seems Rather Inconsistent.

Why does Speaker CHAMP CLARK in one sentence condemn those who "hamper" the President by expressing opinions as to what ought to be done now by and for the country, and then, in the next, formulate an earnest desire that everybody who talks war should be grabbed by the neck and deposited on the firing line in Europe?

That, too, is an expression of opinion—a giving of advice—and, while there isn't a single good reason why Mr. CLARK shouldn't exercise the right of every free American citizen and let other folk know what he thinks of things in both general and particular, there is a certain inconsistency in scolding his neighbors for utilizing the same freedom.

President WILSON in explicit terms has declared his desire to know, and his intention to heed, the sentiment of the country, and how could he do either if nobody did any talking?

As a matter of fact, Mr. CLARK wouldn't find the grabbing at all good, even if he had the power to treat "jingoes" as he says they ought to be treated. Nobody in the United States, so far as other ears than his can hear, is yearning for war or demanding it.

Fine Work at Sing Sing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I visited Sing Sing last Friday and saw for myself the humanising effect of Mr. Osborne's work there. I witnessed the relationship between the Warden and the prisoners. I marveled at the wondrous patience and kindliness of this man and I came to this conclusion: Thomas Mott Osborne is doing a work in Sing Sing that is going to reach all over our country. He has thrown a pebble into the water and the circles are ever widening. He has transformed the prisoners at Sing Sing from sullen, glowering men with hate in their hearts, into straight-shouldered, self-respecting men, with hope in their breasts. He is working under difficulties which most men would consider insurmountable and is doing this for pure love of his fellow-man. Mr. Osborne, whom I had never spoken to until I went to the prison Friday, impressed me as anything but the dreamer he has been called. He is a clear-eyed, practical business man who has taken time to consider the problem of State prisons. He knows, because he is a practical business man, that love and kindness and human sympathy will work out ten times, yes, a thousand times, the results of unkindness and hate. PAULINE WORTH HAMLIN.

New York, June 1, 1915.

BATTLE OF SAND CREEK.

One Who Took Part in It Writes an Answer to Mr. Jaeger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a criticism of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's recent letter on faith-breakers, your correspondent, Walter Jaeger, says that for the Indians America has been one vast Belgium. In support of this contention he sets forth the fate of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the so-called Sand Creek massacre in Colorado, but, like Congress, he seems familiar with but one side of the story. With a warm place in my heart for the Centennial State, where I lived many years, I want to say a word in its defense.

The battle of Sand Creek was fought Nov. 29, 1864, by 750 cavalrymen under Colonel John M. Chivington and a body of eleven or twelve hundred Indians, 800 of whom were warriors. It was the result of a series of depredations by the red cutthroats, especially during the Summer of 1864, when they raided settlements, stole horses and mules, burned buildings, robbed wagon trains, and murdered men, women and children, in an effort to "clean out" the whites. The following letter addressed to me a few years ago by the late Captain Baxter, one of Colorado's esteemed pioneers, who participated in the fight, illustrates the "friendly" character of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, whose untimely end makes Mr. Jaeger sad:

Pueblo, Col., Feb. 11, 1910.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th just received, and in answer to your question in regard to where the Sand Creek battle ground was with reference to the old railroad line from Kit Carson to West Las Animas, I will say that it ran across west some twenty miles or more. Our battle was on Big Sandy, about forty miles from Las Animas, and about six miles north from where the town or station of Chivington now is, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad running into Pueblo.

We went from Fort Lyon in the night; got them by surprise at break of day. I was Captain of Company G, Third Colorado Cavalry; George L. Shoup our Colonel, Chivington was in command. I had in my company some twenty scouts, half-breed Mexicans and Indians. I ordered them to cut off their horses before the Indians knew we were near, and start them for the fort, which they did in good shape. Getting their horses that way crippled them, as we had most of them on foot; opened on them and had a running fight all day, killing from six to eight hundred of them; destroyed all of their tepees, with a big Winter supply of provisions. Found some forty scalps of white women and men hung up in their tepees. That fight ended the Indian troubles in Colorado. Yours,

O. H. P. BAXTER.

Among the captured horses were animals identified as the stolen property of settlers, and the recovery of provisions, with other goods, from pillaged homes and looted wagon trains leaves no doubt as to the guilt of the savages. Few, if any, prisoners were taken, because an Indian fights to the death. It is not strange that women were killed, for they took a hand in the struggle, and at a distance of 200 yards it was said to be impossible, on account of similarity in dress, to distinguish the sexes. Under the circumstances many a child on the back of a squaw must have been placed directly in the path of the bullets.

The leaders in the Sand Creek battle with the Indians were men of high character. Colonel Chivington, whom I have often seen in Denver, was a clergyman in charge for some time of Methodist missions in Colorado. Colonel George L. Shoup afterward became a United States Senator from Idaho. An excellent review of the battle of Sand Creek and the causes which led to it may be found in a volume entitled "The Indians of the Pike's Peak Region," by the Hon. Irving Howbert of Colorado Springs, who took part in the fight and has for many years ranked high in the councils of the Centennial State. In his book, published but two years ago, Mr. Howbert exposes the military jealousies that inspired the one-sided and prejudiced reports which went before Congress concerning the Sand Creek affair. WILLIAM B. THOM.

New York, May 30, 1915.

The Wilderness of Samar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Walter Jaeger in your issue of May 25 is too outrageous to be passed over in silence. Mr. Jaeger's statements as to Indian outrages I do not intend to refute, as I know nothing about the matter. As for his remarks about the campaign in the Philippines, there are just two statements which have a semblance of truth. General Smith did say he would burn and make a howling wilderness of Samar; but he accomplished neither of these things. As any one who has been to the Philippines knows, the island of Samar is a howling wilderness of heavy jungle, impossible to burn at any season. Our troops found that out to their cost, when men were often cut in two by one slash of a bolo wielded by the hand of an absolutely unseen native hidden in the dense undergrowth. The only unarmed Filipinos who were killed in the Samar campaign were the treacherous guides who purposely led the marine detachment astray. Those guides were shot. As a result of their treachery the marines lost more than half of their men, and all suffered untold hardships. The "water cure" was given to Filipinos to force the truth from them. But I know personally of two army surgeons who voluntarily submitted to the "water cure" in order to ascertain whether there were any lasting ill effects from it. There were none.

New York, May 31, 1915. M. S. T.

Security of Venice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that we must add Mr. McClellan to that growing list of Professors of History who are incapable of drawing correct inferences from any plain record of facts.

After the Rheims Cathedral, Whitby Abbey ruins, and the kindergarten school at Scarborough, it seems patent to the man in the street that the strongest guarantee of Venetian security lies in her guns.

New York, May 30, 1915. G. J. C.

TO THE ALMIGHTY.

Lord God, we pray for peace! We lift our plea
That to these shores the red tide shall not roll,
Yet first we ask this greater boon of Thee—
This greater boon, still dearer to our soul:

That peace shall not be ours if peace be base;
That ease shall not be ours if ease be shame;
That Thou wilt teach us, if we must, to face
The wrath and wrack, the fury and the flame.

Point us the way of service, mighty Lord!
Make us to see the high thing we must do,
And if, to serve, we needs must bare the sword,
Nerve heart and arm to see the dread task through.

Dear God, we pray for peace, but first we pray
That this, our country, loved by us so well,
Shall not from duty turn her face away—
Shall not lose hope of Heaven for fear of Hell.

H. S.

WHY ECUADOR DOESN'T PAY.

The Railroad Has Not Paid and War Makes Money Scarce.

New York, May 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of the Council of Foreign Bondholders of London, England, has addressed you a letter intended to impress, through its publication in your paper, the delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference with the fact that Ecuador is owing some coupons on the bonds issued by a railway company, and to urge the conference to suggest that any new facilities given to that country be applied in first instance to pay overdue obligations.

The conference did not take the letter into consideration, and it does not seem that Mr. Cooper has grasped its object. It was not called to borrow or to lend money, nor to take care of individual interests; its purpose was very much higher, as will be proven very soon.

Long before the letter appeared the delegation of Ecuador submitted to the committee assigned to it, which was composed largely of respectable bankers, as first evidence of the country's financial situation, the 1915 report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, and also a frank and conscientious statement of conditions. The American delegates listened with utmost kindness, and verified the facts and the figures, in which nothing was concealed. They also listened to the history of the railway and of the undue burden thrown on the country for its sake.

That the country owes about $1,300,000 for coupons guaranteed is not denied, and the reason why they have not been paid is well known to Mr. Cooper and the Council of Foreign Bondholders. The European war affected the revenue of Ecuador to the extent of about $2,000,000. The guarantee on the railway bonds amounts to $860,000 per annum. The Government has not been deaf to the appeal of the bondholders, but it could not stop the operation of public service to pay the interest on bonds issued by the railway company. It is not the only Government forced to suspend temporarily such class of payments.

The interest and sinking fund on the railway bonds constitute a first charge on the net receipts of the traffic of the line, and the obligation of the Government is to fill the difference, if any. So far the proceeds of the traffic have never been applied to pay such charges. The Government has paid in full the amount. Had the bondholders or their legal representatives—two American trust companies—pressed the railway company to account for and turn over to them such proceeds there would be nothing to claim today. But they thought it was easier to press the Government, or for other reasons the company was not molested.

The Government of Ecuador has presented a long list of claims against the railway company, not only for its failure in completing the line, for having constructed it disregarding the contracts, and many other abuses, but also for the accounting of money. When this dispute is duly investigated the bondholders will have to acknowledge that Ecuador has never received one-half of the value represented by the guaranteed bonds, and that it has more than fulfilled its obligations. In previous reports of the council Mr. Cooper has praised more than once the efforts and sacrifices of Ecuador in favor of the bondholders.

The fact that the cocoa crop has been a good one, and that the price has been high, does not mean that the Government has received any more money. The cocoa crop belongs to the owners of the cocoa estates, and not to the Government.

E. GALLARDO,
V. GONZALES,
Delegates of the Government of Ecuador to the Pan-American Financial Conference.

FOR FREE CRITICISM.

Interesting Resolution Adopted by the Drama League of America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Directors of the Drama League of America, takes pleasure in calling your attention to the definite action taken by the delegates at their recent convention held in Detroit, as indicated in the inclosed resolution. This action was unanimous, and is peculiarly significant, as representing the thought and feeling of over 100,000 theatregoers, scattered all over the country from coast to coast, in most of the large cities and in every State; it represents hundreds of clubs, colleges, libraries, and normal schools, as well as the individual theatregoer. This official action indicates the desire of organized playgoers for unbiased, worthy, dignified dramatic criticism, and the intention of the league to support the press and the critics in their effort to furnish it.

PERCIVAL CHUBB, President,
The Drama League of America.

New York, June 1, 1915.

[Inclosure.]

Resolution adopted at fifth annual convention of the Drama League of America, April 24, 1915:

The Drama League of America believes that the welfare of the drama requires that the theatre be treated as a public institution; that all dramatic performances in it should be subject to honest and fearless criticism, and that any attempt on the part of any theatrical manager to dictate the terms under which criticism of dramatic performances in his house may be written would be fraught with danger to the theatre, the drama, the art of acting, and the principles of a free press.

The King of Night Suns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How restful, how peaceful is it to turn away from war and rumor of war, from terrestrial conditions of financial and social worry, to the suns and constellations of the darkened firmament, where the stars of Springtime and Summer are reigning at present in splendor and majesty. Other suns of night indeed are reigning, Regulus and Spica, for example; but there are really only two sky monarchs in June, July and August in these latitudes.

The present king of the suns of night is known as Arcturus, the queen of them as Vega. Arcturus is now to be found not far from the zenith, the handle of the well-known dipper pointing pretty accurately in his direction. Vega is to be found further away to the eastward, but her position is such, and her brilliancy so noticeable, that even an inexperienced star-gazer can hardly mistake her. Arcturus is a great and glowing sun. Vega is blue, beautiful and brilliant; nevertheless, Arcturus is the greater sun, being the brightest sun of night, excepting incomparable Sirius, to be seen in these latitudes. At this present time Arcturus reigns pre-eminent, but as Summer passes Vega will rise higher and higher until in August she will sparkle enthroned at the zenith. But both are grand and glorious jewels of the darkened skies; and, whatever our terrestrial worries and fortunes, we should not neglect—preferably from the roof of some lofty building or out in the open suburbs—to look on high, around 9 in the evening, for King Arcturus, and, lower down to the eastward, for blue Queen Vega.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

Bostop, May 31, 1915.

To Save Their Farm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though the calls upon the charitable are so many this year, I ask the co-operation of THE TIMES on behalf of an elderly man and his wife who are unable to meet a payment of $375 on their farm due in June. Their troubles are the result of sickness and undeserved misfortune, and their case is most distressing, as the farm is the only provision that they have been able to make for their support, and is worth much more than the amount asked for. If they lose it they lose everything.

Upon their death they propose to turn the $375 over to the Archdeacon of the State for use in missionary work.

Questions will be answered and donations received by Mrs. John A. Church, All Angels' Parish House, 251 West Eightieth Street, New York City. Mrs. JOHN A. CHURCH.

New York, May 31, 1915.

A LEVELING EVIL IN ALL PEOPLE ALIKE.

Proof Being That the Devil Is Loose in Soldiers Generally, War Babies Are Immemorial and Free Speech Is Dangerous.

BY PROFESSOR YANDELL HENDERSON.

Yale Medical School,
New Haven, May 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the publication in THE TIMES of May 21 of a statement by me urging fair play, a truer neutrality, and a more charitable attitude toward Germany, so many editors and letter writers have attempted to refute me on one point or another that I have delayed answering any until I might be fairly sure of meeting seriatim as nearly as possible all of the points raised, and some others closely related to them.

(1) I have been made to feel how exceedingly uncomfortable, if not dangerous, it may be for an American citizen to exercise the right of free speech. This is a right which is fundamental for that personal liberty and free government which the anti-German press would have us believe is threatened by German "autocracy." Thus, when newspapers like The Sun and The Herald urge that a man who dares to speak or write publicly his sincere convictions should be discharged from the institution which employs him, or when The Transcript (of Boston) a few days before my statement intimated that "nothing could contribute more to national solidarity" than a censorship to prevent the publication of any views except such as it happens to favor, it appears that their advocacy of freedom for Germany is tainted with a strong desire for "autocracy" in America.

(2) As regards "atrocities," I urged in effect that it is a cruel exaggeration to apply to a people celebrated for their kindliness and sense of duty such terms as "Huns," "barbarians," &c., because outrages have been committed by some of their soldiers in hostile countries.

We Americans are not "Huns" or "barbarians"; our men are noted for chivalry toward women. Nevertheless the following is an account by an eyewitness, a Northern man, of what Americans may occasionally do. It is taken from a letter published in [a New York newspaper,] and describes the behavior of the troops of one of the finest regiments which went from New England to the Spanish war, during their passage through Charleston, S. C.:

> I was in Charleston when Colonel ——'s regiment passed through. * * * * The rank and file generally acted like hoodlums and terrorized women and children during the forty-eight hours of their stay. Some of the acts I saw myself (were):
>
> 1. Drunkenness of officers and men on the streets, and parading in company with colored women on the principal boulevards.
> 2. Taking possession of street cars and declining to pay their fares; also declining to pay for drinks and refreshments.
> 3. Invading private houses, demanding to be fed, and insulting helpless women and children.
> 4. Resisting the police and cursing the city officers who tried to put a stop to their lawless acts and acts of petty thievery and plundering.
>
> There are other acts that I saw, and only hesitate to put in this letter because to do so would insult your readers. If the regiment was half as tough in Porto Rico as in Charleston, then God help those who came in its way!

I was an officer on the United States cruiser Yale, which took this regiment on board at Charleston and transported them to Cuba and then to Porto Rico. They were really a splendid lot of men, intelligent, well educated, well disciplined as compared with other volunteer regiments I saw, and in general men who at home would be sober, respectable citizens. Later they made a good record in the field. But from their own accounts I know that the above description of their visit to Charleston is true. I remember particularly that they were almost universally infested with lice, and that there developed among them after leaving Charleston an extraordinary amount of disease.

(3) Those who consider that it is unpatriotic to see any faults in ourselves were particularly outraged by that passage in which I compared the destruction of property and the incidental outrages in Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland to the desolation of Georgia by Sherman's army. And yet I showed clearly that I thought the latter an entirely proper and necessary military measure.

As it happens, I was raised in a "border State," and half the men whom I knew and admired, as only a boy can, had worn the blue and half the gray. I reveled in stories of gallant acts by both sides. But they told also many stories of a different character—such stories as in the days before the Bryce commission did not usually get into history—concerning the marauding stragglers of whom there were many from both sides in the areas over which the armies fought. These stragglers did not always behave with the decorum which some of my critics claim. In fact, their acts were remarkably like some of those attributed to Germans by Belgians and to Russians by Germans. The straggler is essentially an armed tramp—often he has been a "tough" or even a professional criminal before enlistment—who presents himself to the farmer's wife or to the women left in a city at a time when the country and its laws are in utter disorder, and when husbands, fathers, and brothers are fighting on distant battlefields.

(4) The outcry over my remark concerning the Montauk camp impresses me as sheer cant. I had my information from a reliable source. It has since been denied publicly by a number of persons who should know. So by weight of testimony it is disproved. It is noteworthy, however, that either that camp was unique in history or else the means of transportation between it and the nearest towns and cities must have been exceedingly bad. The English camps are reported in The London Times as having a very large number of women around them, both at home and (in spite of Kitchener's advice) in France. The coming "war babies" in England are almost a national question. It is typical of the Anglo-Saxon standpoint that such births in Belgium are blamed on the Germans, and in England on the women. In these matters there is no real difference between the people of different nations.

(5) In commenting upon my statement Mr. G. M. Trevelyan (an English historian for whom I have the highest regard when his national prejudices or interests are not involved) in THE TIMES next day intimated that America would be incapable of such a crime as Germany has committed toward Belgium and Austria toward Serbia. It is indeed inconceivable that as a nation we could commit such an act intentionally. But Mr. Trevelyan doubtless knows that, whether it was a crime or a mistake or whatever the political motives involved, the imposition of negro domination during the reconstruction period involved unspeakable horrors in some of the Southern States. If it were reasonable to expect Mr. Trevelyan to be unbiased at this time I might ask whether he will add to his delightful books concerning the wars of Italians against Austrians in the last century another volume depicting the noble motives which have brought his beloved Italians into the war of 1915? Mr. Trevelyan does well not to intimate that the Government to which he himself owes allegiance has never incited to atrocities, for one might recall that after Russia in the war against Turkey in 1877-8 had to a great extent set the Balkan peoples free, England took the lead in the Treaty of Berlin in restoring a large part of them to the tender mercies of the Turks. Under the conditions thus maintained for British ends another generation underwent the long horror of the Balkan atrocities. Lord Salisbury, one of the framers of that iniquitous treaty, spoke even truer than he realized when, nearly twenty years later, he made the celebrated and cynical remark that England had "put her money on the wrong horse," for out of these atrocities came the recent Balkan war, and out of that war came the one in which the "high contracting parties" of the Treaty of Berlin are now engaged.

YANDELL HENDERSON.

CHALLENGE OF JUDGES.

A Suggestion That Every Defendant Have the Right to Refuse One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is not an advocate of the recall of Judges or of judicial decisions, but he has submitted to the Constitutional Convention certain suggestions the adoption of which he feels might have a tendency to mitigate some of the abuses which are popularly understood to exist. Two of these suggestions are:

(1) That each litigant be given the right at least once peremptorily to challenge the Judge before whom a case is called, and (2) that referees and like quasi judicial officers be appointed only from lists which shall first be made public; and that before any such officer is permitted to act in a particular case the names of several from the published list be submitted to the parties, with the right to each adverse interest to challenge one or more of the names so submitted.

If these suggestions be adopted there will be no necessity for any litigant to proceed before a Judge whose ability or fairness is doubted, or before a referee who is believed to have received his appointment solely as a consideration for past or prospective political services.

As we have a large number of Judges and Justices in our courts of record, there should be no great inconvenience in permitting each adverse interest at least once to challenge a Judge; and as there are plenty of competent lawyers willing to act as referees, in addition to those who are habitually chosen, no difficulty should arise in the application, under general rules of court, of a system throwing open these appointments to all members of the bar in good standing who care to accept them. To the objection that all members of the bar might not be deemed desirable referees, the suggestion of the right of peremptory challenge seems to the writer to be a complete answer.

In the case of Judges it is not suggested that more than one challenge be allowed to each adverse interest. There should be no difficulty at all in permitting the challenge of Judges in populous counties like New York and Kings, where several parts of the courts of record are sitting in the same Court House at the same time. All that would be necessary upon the challenging of a Judge would be to transfer the case to another part of the court. In the sparsely settled regions a Judge of one court of record might be required to sit as a substitute for a challenged Judge in another court of record; or a Judge from another county or district might be brought in. A brief postponement of the transfer of the case to another county might supply the necessary substitution in exceptional cases.

The courts probably have the power at present to adopt a system such as above outlined, but it may be doubted whether they will do so without a specific mandate from the people. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

New York, June 1, 1915.

Trials of Age.

*To the Editor of The New York Times

DOROTHY C. CONRON, BRIDE IN CATHEDRAL

Married to James Butler, Jr., by Cardinal Farley Before a Large Assembly.

THE BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

A Breakfast and Reception Held at the Hotel St. Regis—Honeymoon on Pacific Coast.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Claire Conron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conron of 263 West Ninetieth Street, and James Butler, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butler of 230 West Seventy-second Street, was solemnized yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, before a large assembly. Cardinal Farley performed the ceremony, after which a nuptial mass was celebrated by the Right Reverend Mgr. Kean.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a gown of soft white satin with a Court train, trimmed with tulle and sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil of rose point lace and tulle was held at the coiffure by a chaplet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Gladys O'Donohue, the maid of honor, wore a frock of blue taffeta and tulle, topped with a Leghorn hat of natural color straw, which was trimmed with small pink and blue ostrich feathers. She carried a bouquet of pink rambler roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Genevieve Butler, a sister of the bride; Margaret Radley, Constance Agnew, Isabel Amy, Theresa Farrell, and Estelle Mulqueen. They wore frocks similar in design to that of the maid of honor, of pale pink taffeta and tulle, with Leghorn hats, and each carried a bouquet of white field daisies.

Pierce Butler acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were William Butler, another brother, Cecil Arthur, Justice O'Brien, Daniel T. Meenan, Jr., Dr. D. Philip MacGuire, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and Robertson Griswold of Baltimore, Md.

Following the ceremony at the Cathedral, a breakfast and reception were held at the Hotel St. Regis. The couple received the congratulations of their relatives and friends under an immense canopy of Spring flowers and bride roses, erected in the marble ballroom. The buffet breakfast was served in the Louis Seize suite.

The bride cut the cake, which was richly embellished, and which contained many lucky trinkets. The bride's gifts to her attendants were platinum and diamond bar pins, and Mr. Butler presented his best man and ushers with gold and platinum cigarette cases.

About 600 guests attended the ceremony and reception, and there was dancing afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler are to spend their honeymoon on the Pacific Coast, and will also tour through the Canadian Rockies. Their engagement was announced last January.

Madge Stokes Bride of King Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The marriage of Miss Madge Pickett Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Slyvanus Stokes, formerly of Richmond, Va., to King Stone of this city, took place this afternoon at the Church of the Epiphany, in the presence of a fashionable company. The Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, the rector, officiated. The bride's mother and bride's attendants were Sylvanus Stokes, Jr., brother of the bride; Joseph Bailey, John Buchanan, Winthrop P. Lockwood, Edward Dove, Herbert Adair, Lowndes Lavender, James Decharte of New York, and Gilbert Lucas of Baltimore. Mrs. Howard Hume, was matron of honor, with the maid of honor, Miss Sarah Belle Williams of Baltimore, and the four bridesmaids, Miss Julia Whiting, Miss Adelaide Heath and Miss Virginia Hunt, all of this city, and Miss Kitty Belle of Warrenton, Va. The bride was escorted by her father, John Hemphill acted as best man.

Carrington-Huston Wedding Today.

William Theodore Carrington of 540 Park Avenue and Miss Margaret Houston of 111½ West Thirty-seventh Street, a well-known singer, will be married today in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Mr. Carrington is a widower, 60 years old, and retired from active business several years ago. He is a native of Toledo, Ohio. He belongs to the Metropolitan Club and the Automobile Club of America.

Miss Huston, who is 36, was born in Toronto, Canada, and studied abroad. She has appeared frequently in concert in this city.

Wherry—Brown Wedding Plans.

Mrs. Edward Flint Brown has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Edna F. Brown, and John Frederic Wherry of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 9, at the home of the bride. None except relatives and intimate friends have been asked to the ceremony, but a large reception will be held. Miss Brown will have her sister, Mrs. Carl A. Feick, as her matron of honor and only attendant. Dr. Elmer J. Wherry of Newark will be the best man and Carl A. Feick and Stuart Young are to be the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen of Newark will perform the ceremony.

Miss C. E. Lent Weds on Saturday.

Miss Charlotte Eliot Lent and Norton Blackstone Leo will be married on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, West Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Lent is the daughter of Mrs. S. De Witt Lent of this city and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. John De Witt of New Brunswick, N. J.

Miss Lent's sister, Miss Harriet Lent, was married on Tuesday to David Vinton Stahl, son of Naval Constructor Albert William Stahl, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stahl of Philadelphia, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Helen Yauch to Wed G. H. Barrett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Yauch of 61 West Seventy-fourth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Yauch, to G. Hinman Barrett, son of Mrs. M. A. Barrett of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street. Miss Yauch is a graduate of the Finch School. Mr. Barrett was graduated from Columbia University, class of '10, and is a member of the Aero, Squadron A and Columbia University Clubs.

McKellar-Townsend Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Catherine Ganse-voort Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave de Kay Townsend of Huntington, L. I., and Donald McCallum McKellar of Garden City, L. I., a well-known golfer, took place yesterday at the home of the bride in Huntington. The Rev. Charles E. Cragg officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Margaret D. Townsend, and Edward B. McKellar was his brother's best man.

ERLANGER—ERSTEIN.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 2.—Miss Amoe Erstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Erstein, and Emile Erlanger, an importer of New York, were married here this afternoon by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise. The ceremony was performed under an arbor of roses in the library of the Erstein home.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Walter Kahn and the Misses Elsa Kahn and Nettie Heyman, also Jane Erstein and Grace Koehler, her young nieces, who acted as flower girls. A. Kaufman was best man.

After a trip to San Francisco Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger will live in New York.

A NEW BRIDAL PROCESSION.

Attendants in Single File at Palmer-Johnson Church Wedding.

The wedding of Franklin Wheeler Palmer, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Palmer of Stonington, Conn., and New York City, and Miss Loue Estelle Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson of 801 West End Avenue, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church. Masses of mountain laurel banked the chancel sides and vases of white roses were on the altar.

Miss Johnson, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a short-skirted white satin frock with a full length tunic of tulle finished in tiny points over chiffon and satin. The low-necked corsage was chiefly point lace, as were the sleeves, and lace also appeared in peplum effect below the girdle. A long, square, plain satin court train fell from the shoulders, and a full-width veil of point applique and rosepoint, an heirloom in the bride's family, was arranged in a frill effect, with orange blossoms, over her coiffure. She wore several diamond ornaments and carried a shower of lillies of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. Alfred J. Chatillon, a sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor, and Miss May Johnson, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The Misses Helen Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., and Hazel Martin of Springfield, Mass., were the bridesmaids. They were gowned alike in pink radium silk frocks. Their gowns, like some seen at former weddings this season, also struck an entirely new note; this time it was in the odd overdress or tunic. The upper part of the corsages and the long sleeves were of lace, a heavy design on a net foundation, and the foundation skirts or petticoats were of the same lace over pale pink chiffon. The lower half of the corsages were of the radium silk, gathered, and between the corsage and peplum was a folded girdle of glacial blue and silver.

All of the attendants carried arm bouquets of Killarney roses and lilies of the valley.

A new feature in the arrangement of the bride's procession was that of the bride's attendants going in single file up the nave instead of in pairs and also the coming of the maid of honor alone down the nave to meet the bridal party before it proceeded to the altar.

Mr. Palmer's best man was Alfred J. Chatillon, his brother-in-law, and the ushers were Donald Durant, William Wilson Herrick, E. Eversley Bennett, Roy Kendall Patterson, and Charles F. Patterson.

The wedding reception was held in the Hotel Gotham ballroom, the decorations being palms and roses. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will live in New York. Mr. Palmer descends from the old Palmer family which was one of the founders of the town of Stonington, Conn., and Mrs. Palmer's forbears date back in New York State to 1618.

MISS F. K. ARTHUR WEDS.

The Bride of Wm. T. Van Alstyne at Her Home—The Attendants.

The marriage of William Thomes Van Alstyne, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Van Alstyne of Albany, and Miss Florence Kate Arthur, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Worrall Arthur, was celebrated at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 1 West Seventy-second Street, the Rev. Arthur H. Judge officiating. It was a white-and-green wedding, the decorations being palms, ferns, white lilies, and other white Spring flowers.

The bride wore a white marquisette frock with a satin train, a tulle veil falling from a lace cap held with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Mildred McCreery, who wore a green taffeta frock, green hose with bronze slippers and a bronze tulle hat, and carried lamaranthes with brown centers. Little Miss Florence Force was the flower girl and wore a white lingerie frock, over pink, and carried a basket of pink flowers.

Mr. Van Alstyne's best man was the bride's brother, William P. Arthur, and the three ushers were classmates at Yale of the bridegroom, the Messrs. Watrous and Dougherty of New York, and Mr. Tracy of Albany. A reception followed the ceremony. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne will live in Englewood, N. J.

THEIR WEDDING ABANDONED.

No Explanation Why Miss Clark and Dr. Churchman Did Not Wed.

No reason has been given by the relatives of Miss Helen Clinton Clark as to why her marriage to Dr. John Woodman Churchman of New Haven, Conn., professor of surgery in the Yale Medical School, which was to have taken place on Tuesday in St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, was abandoned. Miss Clark is now with friends in San Francisco, and Dr. Churchman has left his home in New Haven for a fortnight's trip.

Miss Clark is a sister of Frank H. Clark of 44 East Forty-ninth Street. It was said last night at Mr. Clark's home that the family had no authority to make any announcement.

The invitations were issued, and plans had been completed for the wedding, when Miss Clark and Dr. Churchman agreed to abandon the wedding. Dr. Churchman is well known for his research work, and is prominent socially in New Haven.

McANENY GIVES OUT.

Mayor's Duties by Day and Night Send Him Home for Rest.

Acting Mayor McAneny yesterday was forced to take a short rest because of overwork. He telephoned his secretary, Samuel Martin, that he had a bad cold and was completely tired out and would not appear at the City Hall again until Friday, when the Board of Estimate meets. He was to have delivered an address before the State Conference of Mayors in Troy on Tuesday night, but was unable to go.

Since Mayor Mitchel went away a month ago Mr. McAneny has performed the work of the Mayor's office as well as that of his own department and has attended to the social duties of the Mayor's office at night.

Clothing Men Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—The election of officers and a banquet tonight closed the annual meeting of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers. New York City was selected as next year's meeting place. At the banquet Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, discussed "Big Business in the Administration of the Great Metropolis." The following officers were elected: President—David Kirschbaum, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Eli Strouse, Baltimore, and H. S. Kohn, New York; Treasurer—Sol Solomon, Rochester; Secretary—William R. Corvine, New York.

Today's Weddings.

Miss Elinor Lee, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, and Malcolm Douglas Sloane, the son of the late William Douglas Sloane, will take place at 24 Gramercy Park, the bride's home, at noon today. It will be quiet owing to mourning.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Burrill, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, and W. Whitewright Watson, the son of Walter Watson, will take place this afternoon in the chantry of St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will take place at the Burrill residence, 8 West 48th Street.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of their passengers are:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—J. R. Allan, M. Austin, J. R. Boyle, J. H. Brown, Mrs. D. A. Clark, Miss Helen Clark, W. R. Donaldson, the Rev. J. J. Egan, C. S. Franklin, A. E. Giles, Miss E. Graham, Mrs. H. Harland, Hugh McKenzie, J. W. Miller, J. H. Palmer, J. W. Smith, W. A. Tennant, and Miss M. C. Walker.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Edith Behrend, Miss I. Behrend, Miss Harriet Booth, W. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Emerson, Dr. Carl Eggers, Paul Forman, G. W. Hooker, F. C. Jensen, Mrs. Marie Mattfield, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wood, and L. Wolf, Jr.

CENTURY THEATRE TO BE MUSIC HALL

Ned Wayburn, Managing Director, to Inaugurate It with His "Town Topics."

LIKE THE LONDON EMPIRE

His Plan Is to Have Entire Building Booming Afternoon and Night—Company Leases for 5 Years.

The Century Theatre is to be turned into a music hall. The great auditorium in Central Park West, which, in the days when the New Theatre movement was just getting under way, was to be the fountainhead of dramatic art in this country, the Metropolitan Opera House of theatrical America, is to be known henceforth as the Century Music Hall, and the one who is to preside over its new destinies is Ned Wayburn. The theatre which was thrown open with a flourish of trumpets back in the Autumn of 1909, with a sumptuous audience gathered for the dress rehearsal of "Antony and Cleopatra" is to open again in the late Summer of 1915, with "Ned Wayburn's Town Topics." It is to be made into a twentieth century Koster & Bial's, a monster American version of such far-famed London music halls as the Empire and the Palace.

Mr. Wayburn, who has been known for the greater part of his theatrical days as a musical comedy producer and has been especially identified on both sides of the Atlantic as an expert in the contributions of the chorus, is to be the sole managing director of the new venture at the Century. He announced last night that the company he represented had taken over the theatre for a period of five years and would take possession of it within the next fortnight.

The Century's Career.

Since the collapse of the New Theatre there have been sundry guests and tenants at the Century. The Lieblers had it for two seasons and put on such spectacles as "The Garden of Allah." It was used for a part of two seasons for popular opera that did not prove to be quite popular enough. More recently, it was converted for a time into the temple for the art of Isadora Duncan and beginning tomorrow evening, it will be used for the rest of this week for the Lambs' Gambol. Then, as early as June 21, its stage will be given over to the rehearsals of the first of Mr. Wayburn's productions and, if all goes well, the early part of August will see it in full swing as the biggest music hall in America.

In giving the bare outline of his scheme, Mr. Wayburn made it clear he intended to use the entire structure. The French players, therefore, will have to look about them for new quarters. The auditorium will be left as the Century Opera left it, but the space above will be cleared for a dance hall and restaurant, and the Vanderbilt Room will be used for tea and dancing. So Mr. Wayburn hopes to have the building booming all afternoon and evening, and it is part of his idea to have this go on all year. There will be a bar. Also there will be a chorus, a big one numbering twenty-five. And all the seventy-five will be girls.

Imperial Russian Ballet.

There will be no resident stock company, but each production will go on tour as soon as it has worn thin its welcome in New York. These tours will be booked through the Klaw & Erlanger offices. For example, Mr. Wayburn has it in mind that the "Town Topics" will remain in Central Park West until January, when, for this coming season, the Imperial Russian Ballet will occupy the stage for a period of four weeks. Then the music hall will be ready with its second attraction and the business will go merrily on. "Ned Wayburn's Town Topics" is to be an annual production, after the manner of the recurrent Ziegfeld Follies that are now impending in Forty-second Street and come every year with the fresh raspberries.

The style of entertainment Mr. Wayburn roughly describes as the revue, having in mind the English variety. The orchestra will start its contributions at 8 o'clock, say, and then will come several vaudeville acts. By 8:50 the curtain will rise on the first act of the revue and there will be two more in the way they do it in London, and Mr. Wayburn aspires to make the Century as much of an institution here as the Empire in London. He was not prepared to say how he would overcome the enormous cost of running expense which has given pause to so many in considering the Century, or would he say what scale of prices he proposed to offer, beyond intimating that they would take into consideration the great seating capacity of the theatre. That sounded to his interviewers like a broad hint at popular prices.

His Hurly-Burly Shows.

Mr. Wayburn has been staging entertainments in New York for many years. He was long associated with those given at the New York Theatre when the Sire Brothers were in charge there, and later he picked out the musical productions made at the New Amsterdam, the Broadway, and the Winter Garden. He contributed the distinctly American flavor to the "Hullo, Tango" revue at the Hippodrome in London, and London was inclined to look upon him as largely responsible for the arrival of the rag-time hurly-burly entertainments which the Piccadilly theatregoers seemed to relish greatly. He was at work on a new revue for Oswald Stoll at the London Coliseum when the war disarranged the plans.

For "Ned Wayburn's Town Topics" he has had a book prepared by Harry L. Smith, Robert Smith, and Thomas A. Gray, adapter of "She's In Again," the farce Mr. Wayburn is now presenting at the Gaiety. The composer's name is withheld. There will be three matinées a week and Sunday evening concerts.

Divorce for F. E. Bryant, Actor.

Frederick E. Bryant, the actor, got a decree of divorce yesterday from Louise Power Bryant, whose stage name is Julie Power. The man named by Mr. Bryant was the actor, Edwards Davis, who was the Rev. Cader Russell Davis before he went on the stage. The decree was granted by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich on the recommendation of a referee who heard the evidence. Adele Blood, the actress and wife of Davis, recently procured a divorce. She named Mrs. Bryant.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

For the first time in the history of Lambs' Gambols, the one that reopens the Century Theatre tomorrow evening will have an actress in the cast. Her name is Maurice Adams and her years are 7. A role in Mr. Hobart's allegory called for such a player, and the Lambs decided that not even Will Archie would do.

An unusually ambitious vaudeville act is planned for next week at the Palace, when a Gilbert and Sullivan revue, which will hold the stage for an hour, and employ some sixty singers, will have its first performance. The music will be drawn from the scores of "Pinafore," "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "The Gondoliers."

Ina Claire, the musical comedy favorite of "Quaker Girl" memories, who has since been notably successful in London, and who appeared here last Winter during the brief career of "Lady Luxury," has been engaged for the new "Ziegfeld Follies," and will be the leading woman of that entertainment when it arrives at the New Amsterdam, on June 21.

Nora Bayes will add to the program of her act at the New Brighton this evening a song of international relations called "Please Don't Rock the Boat."

The Strand Theatre will inaugurate a series of children's performances, beginning on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players' Film Company, left for Los Angeles yesterday for the purpose of buying there a tract of land for the erection of three separate studios. The company is satisfied with the photographic conditions on the Pacific Coast, where most of the Mary Pickford subjects were produced during the last year.

The Russian Ambassador, wife, and party of five occupied a box last night at the performance of "She's In Again" at the Gaiety Theatre.

"Brother Masons," a new farce by Seymour Browne and Harry Lewis, will be produced in New York in August by E. E. Franco.

SINGERS IN PAVLOWA TOUR.

Operatic Music in Dancer's Programs—Maggie Teyte Engaged.

When Mlle. Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, tours the country next season with her company she will be seen in programs that combine dancing with operatic music. Engagements of singers to take part in the performances already announced are those of Maggie Teyte, formerly of the Chicago Opera Company, Marie Nedlizova, lyric soprano of the Imperial Opera, Petrograd, and Riccardo Martin, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. It is also said negotiations under way are likely to result in the engagement of "one of the world's three greatest prima donna sopranos."

Among the works to be produced are Auber's "La Muette de Portici" and Rachmaninoff's "Aleko," Josef Holbrooke, the English composer, has written a one-act opera, "The Enchanted Gardon," especially for the company, and it will have its world-premiere next Fall. The orchestra and chorus will be recruited from among former members of the Boston Opera Company. Ignaz Cooper, a Russian, will be the chief conductor, and Ryssard Ordynski, formerly associated with Max Reinhardt, stage director. The performances will begin early in October in New York.

STOLEN YACHT RECOVERED.

Wm. F. Hayward's Wianno Found, Repainted, at Sachem Head.

The sloop yacht Wianno, stolen from her anchorage off City Island on the night of May 22, has been recovered by her owner, William F. Hayward. A resident of Sachem Head, Conn., saw a strange craft moored by the side of a deserted stone quarry last Saturday night, and having read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the disappearance of Mr. Hayward's boat, he recognized the Wianno.

Mr. Hayward was notified and on Sunday he motored to Sachem Head, where he found his boat with her name painted out and her color changed from white to a dirty gray. No other effort had been made to disguise her. Two Headquarters detectives, who accompanied Mr. Hayward, were able to find no trace of the thieves who had taken the Wianno the day after she had been put in trim to enter the Long Island Sound regatta on June 1. Mr. Hayward sent for two members of the boat's crew and with them sailed her back to City Island.

The Wianno incident created considerable stir in boating circles inasmuch as the fate of the boat reflected a danger to which every yacht owner was subject. Yachting circles of New York joined heartily in Mr. Hayward's search for the Wianno, circulars offering a reward for her recovery having been sent up and down the Sound.

"I am deeply grateful for the aid of THE TIMES and my fellow members in a sport which holds sacred the creed of the helping hand for any one in distress," said Mr. Hayward last night.

NATIVE SONS WILL DINE.

New York Society of New York City Has Been Organized.

As many other cities in the country have a New York Society, several born New Yorkers have organized one for this city. It is called the New York Society of New York City, and the first dinner will be held at Terrace Garden on Thursday evening, June 24. On the afternoon or the same day the officers will present a flag to the city at the City Hall. Judge Frederic E. Wyatt Wells is President of the organization, and in describing its purpose yesterday he said:

"We are proud of New York and proud of being born here. It is not for us to vaunt New York. The city is what it is and speaks for itself. New York is the Mecca of the United States and everybody comes here. We want them to come and nothing we could do would prevent their coming, but we don't want to be crowded out. I believe all the New Yorkers should join with us in helping the cause along and identify themselves with the New York Society of New York City."

Among the members are John D. Crimmins, J. Clarence Davies, Moses Herrman, Howard Spalding, Louis Mourgnin, Edgar J. Lauer, Courtlandt Nicoll, Alfred J. Talley, John R. Davies, Major John W. Totten, and William F. Schneider. All the living ex-Mayors of the city, Mayor Mitchel, and other city officials have been invited to the dinner.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE TEA DANCE.

Hotel Gramatan Sees Westchester's Entrance in Campaign.

Bronxville and Mount Vernon celebrated their first public appearance for anti-suffrage at a tea dance in the ball room of the Hotel Gramatan, in Bronxville, yesterday afternoon. Every one wore either rose color or roses, the anti-suffrage color and flower, and it was one of the prettiest festivities which has ever taken place at the Gramatan. It was arranged by Mrs. William P. H. Bacon, of Bronxville, and Mrs. Robert McVicker, of Mount Vernon, under the auspices of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the State President, was the guest of honor. Miss Chittenden and Miss Lucy Price made short addresses and were introduced by Edmund B. Fisher, of New York.

This was the beginning of active anti-suffrage work in Westchester County, and three garden parties in the same interest are already scheduled.

Of the Bronxville women on the Reception Committee for the day were Mrs. W. H. Ferris, Miss Mary Thorne, Mrs. James Horan, Mrs. Tudor Jenks, Mrs. Charles I. Mardin, Mrs. Henry Douglas Buell, Mrs. W. C. Fisher, Mrs. E. W. Bill, Mrs Benjamin Smythe, Miss Anna Bacon, Miss Fannie Lewis and Mrs Henry Hall.

From Mount Vernon were Miss Caroline Tilton, Mrs. F. B. Patterson, Mrs. Charles H. Stecker, Mrs. Mark Stiles, Mrs. Alonzo Hubbard, Mrs. Herbert A. Witcomb, Mrs. Charles E. Ward, Mrs. Charles Langdon Adams and Mrs. G. N. Biddle

EIGHT NEW WOMEN DOCTORS

Graduated by Medical College of the State University.

Eight young women, in cap and gown, stepped up to the platform in the Astor Gallery of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria last night and allowed Dean Cornelia C. Brant, M. D., to place over their heads so that they might hang down the back academic hoods lined with blue and gold colored silk to indicate that they were graduates of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, on West 101st Street, a corporate part of the University of the State of New York, the only Women's Medical College in this State and one of but two colleges in the English-speaking world today where women may pursue the study of medicine in an institution limited to women students.

Prior to the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the young graduates they took the Hippocratic Oath, repeating the classic phrases in solemn unison after the Dean. The diplomas which conferred the degree were handed to the graduates by Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the Board of Trustees. The newly fledged doctors are: Mary R. Anderson, Nonia Smith Gould, B. S., Frances B. Isaacson, Margaret McCarthy, Ida B. Pasternack, Louise Rosenzweig, Isabella Vanderwall.

Special prizes were conferred as follows: The member of the senior class obtaining the highest average for the four years was Isabella Vanderwall; the member of sophomore class obtaining the highest average for the two years was Madeline F. Kahrs; the member of freshman class obtaining the highest average for one year was Faith C. Shelford.

The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah in this city. A reception followed the graduation exercises, during which Trustees and members of the Faculty met the parents and friends of the graduates.

Friars Pay $330 for Gambol Box.

The Friars Club, through their representative, R. H. Burnside, paid $330 for a box for Friday night's performance of the Lambs' Gambol, in aid of the Actors' Fund.

B'RITH ABRAHAM TO MEET.

1,000 Delegates to Convene at Atlantic City on Sunday.

The Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, the largest Jewish fraternal organization in the world, which has 753 lodges in twenty-nine States, will hold its Twenty-ninth Annual Convention at Atlantic City on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The convention will meet on the Steel Pier. The delegates will number 1,200 and 15,000 visitors are expected. On the opening day the reports of Grand Master Leon S. Sanders and Grand Secretary Max L. Hollander will be read. Governor Fielder of New Jersey will deliver an address. In its twenty-nine years of existence the order had paid in endowments to widows and heirs of deceased members nearly $10,000,000 and has distributed more than $1,000,000 among indigent members.

Special trains for the convention will leave for Atlantic City on Saturday from this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities.

FROHMAN DIED SMILING.

One of Four a Big Wave Tore Apart, Haddon Chambers Writes.

In a letter received by Al Hayman at the Empire Theatre last evening, Haddon Chambers, the English dramatist, wrote this account of Charles Frohman's death:

"Since writing this morning, I've seen Miss Rita Jolivet. It appears that she, C. F., and William Scott, who was on his way from Japan to enlist, and Rita's brother-in-law, George Vernon, met in the companionway of Deck A, almost immediately after the explosion. Everyone was perfectly calm. C. F. particularly so. They discussed what effect the outrage would have on America. A man, (William, his valet, I gather from the description,) kept coming along and advising Mr. Frohman to put on a lifebelt, which he was disinclined to do. Finally they all had lifebelts, however. Then C. F. said as quoted in the papers: 'Why fear death? Death is only a beautiful adventure.' (Those, Rita says, were his exact words.) They all got out on the promenade deck, which was sloping somewhat more than the others had to help C. F.

"Then they stood together for a few moments, holding each other by the hand—Vernon, Rita, C. F., and Scott, in that order. Then a large wave, full of bodies and wreckage, came toward them. It was made by the vessel sinking by the prow. In looking toward it Rita saw C. F.'s face. He was smiling. The wave tore the four of them apart. Rita is the only one of them now alive. She was carried down a great way, but she held her breath, and when she came up she was seized and dragged along to a raft."

A Biography of Charles Frohman.

Daniel Frohman is preparing a biography of his brother, the late Charles Frohman, and a history of the Empire Theatre. The work will be a comprehensive record of the late manager's record; both in this country and abroad, and will take in the growth and achievements of the many stars who were under the control of the Empire manager.

The work will be first published as a magazine serial. Mr. Frohman will have the assistance of Isaac F. Marconan, a magazine writer.

SAMUEL V. KENNEDY DIES.

Manager of Plants of Harvester Company and Inventor of a Rifle.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 2.—Samuel V. Kennedy, manager of the Eastern plants of the International Harvester Company, died today in the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn., following an operation performed upon him a week ago, according to advices received here today.

Mr. Kennedy was the inventor of the Kennedy Rifle and held positions with the Winchester Arms Company, the Whitney Arms Company, and the Colts Arms Company, before he entered the harvesting machinery manufacturing business several years ago, with D. M. Osborne and Company, of Auburn. When the International Harvester Company acquired the Osborne plant, Mr. Kennedy was placed in charge of all the plants of the International Harvester Company east of Chicago.

Benjamin F. Dutton.

Benjamin F. Dutton, for years a prominent merchant of Boston and a member of the Houghton & Dutton Company, died yesterday at his home in Malden, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Boston and started in the mercantile business at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., in 1852. Mr. Dutton later organized B. F. Dutton & Co., which was merged into the wholesale firm of Dutton & Wyman, previous to the civil war. Mr. Dutton then became a member of the firm of Brown & Dutton in Boston, which firm was burnt out in the great fire. Houghton & Dutton was formed in 1871 and incorporated as the Houghton & Dutton Company, of which he was President, in 1896. He was a member of the Kernwood, Hillsboro Bridge, Medford Golf, and Pinehurst Clubs, and was also a Mason and a Knight Templar.

Jacob J. Wallenstein.

Jacob J. Wallenstein, one of the best known experts in the wool business, died yesterday at his home, 558 West 165th Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born in this city, and when he first entered the wool business, was associated with Whitmore, Peet, Post & Co., later joining the firm of Mortimer R. Rhinheart & Co., and at the time of his death was with L. Bachman & Co., of 257 Fourth Avenue, with whom he had been for seven years. Mr. Wallenstein was actively interested in the associations and organizations connected with the wool industry. His widow survives him.

Marie M. Bouvet, Author, Dead.

Marie Marguerite Bouvet, widely known as a writer of children's stories, died on Monday at a sanitarium at Reading, Penn., in her fifty-first year. She was born in New Orleans and was a descendant of one of the old French families of Louisiana. Miss Bouvet was graduated from Knoxville College in 1885, and had been an extensive traveler all her life. She had lived in Reading for many years, and was the author of a number of books, among which are "Little Marjorie's Love Story," "Prince Tip Top," "A Child of Tuscany," "A Little House in Pimlico," "The Fortunes of Clothilde," and "The Smile of the Sphinx."

Colonel Caldwell K. Biddle.

Colonel Caldwell K. Biddle, Commander of the Third Infantry Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, while his father, Thomas Biddle, was United States Consul there. Colonel Biddle was a member of the Philadelphia Bar and practiced law in that city. He served as a Captain during the Spanish-American War. Colonel Biddle was a member of the University Club and was unmarried.

Lucrezia Bori Back from Havana.

Lucrezia Bori, the Spanish operatic soprano, returned yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga after singing at the opening of the new National Theatre in the Cuban capital with the Pasquale Opera Company. She said that the operatic season in Havana had to be curtailed from six weeks to four weeks on account of the heavy expenses. Mlle. Bori sails for Genoa on Saturday on the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi. She said she did not know when the other members of the Pasquale Opera Company would return.

Ready to Show Young Artists' Work

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is having her galleries at 8 West Eighth Street made ready for the exhibition of the paintings entered in the competition which is to be held by the Society of the Friends of Young Artists. Although the exhibition will not be opened until June 20, many of the paintings have already been received at the galleries. Some of the competitors have sent in more than one painting, and it is expected that the 165 who are competing will send in more than 200 works. The exhibition will be free to the public.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

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S. C. MIDLAM DIES AT 83.

Naval Engineer in Civil War. Who Afterward Served on Hudson River.

S. C. Midlam, who was the Chief Engineer of the old United States man-of-war Otsego, when that vessel was sunk in Albemarle Sound, in the civil war, and when he retired from active service as the Chief Engineer of the Hudson River Day Line steamer Albany, was said to be the oldest engineer in point of age as well as service in the United States, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. A week ago Mr. Midlam in closing a door injured one of his hands and blood poisoning set in. A few days ago he was removed from his home, 364 West Twenty-second Street, to Bellevue Hospital. Owing to his advanced age, which was 83 years, he did not respond to treatment.

Mr. Midlam served through the civil war in the navy, and in addition to his service on the Otsego also served on the old Atlanta and the gunboat De Soto. After his retirement from the naval service nearly thirty years ago, he entered the service of the Day Line and remained with it until his retirement last year. Mr. Midlam was born near Rome, N. Y., and his body will be taken to Westmoreland, N. Y., for burial.

Jules A. Montant Dies in Paris.

Jules A. Montant, formerly a resident of this city and a member of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs, died on Tuesday at his home, 42 Avenue Gabriel, Paris, in his sixty-fourth year. His widow, who was Miss Isabel Gurnee, survives him.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD BARTES, a former Sergeant attached to the Engineer Corps at Fort Totten on Long Island Sound, died at his home at College Point, L. I., yesterday, aged 70 years. His widow alone survives. For the last ten years he had made his home at College Point.

Mrs. MARY STAPLETON GRADY, 77 years old, is dead at her home, 42 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Grady lived in Orange sixty-one years before moving to Montclair five years ago. Three daughters and three sons survive her.

MRS. MARY J. WARD, long active in church circles in Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 169 Carroll Street. She had been a member of St. Stephen's Church for forty years, and also belonged to St. Stephen's Council, No. 54, Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, and St. Bernard's Branch, Catholic Women's Benevolent Association.

JOHN PENISTON GRUET, a retired oil operator, formerly in business in St. Louis, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 290 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Newark, N. J., and left a wife, two sons, and three daughters.

MRS. MAUDE V. LANE, wife of John J. Lane, an Inspector for the Department of Highways, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,530 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, aged 28 years.

JAMES F. FOGARTY, a life-long resident of the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, and brother of Frank Fogarty, the Dublin minstrel, died yesterday at his home, 281 Wyckoff Street, of pneumonia. Mr. Fogarty was 50 years of age and long active in Democratic politics in his ward. He was a Captain of his district for the great part of his life and was President of the old Tenth Ward Club, now the Eighth Assembly District Democratic Club. He was also for twenty years connected with Company K of the Fourteenth Regiment, where he was promoted to Lieutenant. Mr. Fogarty was for thirty-six years with William Wise & Son. He is survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters.

ISAAC C. WILCOX, who was graduated from the New York Law School in 1912, and later admitted to the bar, died on Tuesday at his home in Jamaica, L. I., aged 25 years. Mr. Wilcox had made arrangements to go into partnership with a friend when he became ill. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilcox.

WILLIAM SPENCE, at one time one of the best known coal merchants in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 232 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his 88th year. Mr. Spence was a native of Kingiassie, Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to this country with his parents as a boy. The family settled in Brooklyn, where Mr. Spence's father engaged in the coal business

COLUMBIA '15 CLASS SETS A NEW RECORD

University Never Before Granted 2,160 Degrees and Diplomas at One Time.

NINE FAMOUS MEN HONORED

Dr. Butler Warns Students Against Misuse of the Mind—List of the Graduates.

With splendor befitting the closing exercises of the largest university in the world, Commencement Day was celebrated yesterday at Columbia. This was the 161st commencement since the founding of Kings College, and 2,160 degrees and diplomas were conferred.

Alumni from all parts of the country came for the reunion and joined the many thousands of guests of the graduating students to watch the long academic procession, a feature of Commencement Day.

Nearly half an hour after the appointed hour for the procession to the university gymnasium for the formal exercises, the first of the collegians appeared at the door of the Seth Low Library and then for more than half an hour the students in their mortar boards and flowing gowns marched out from the dark portals of the library, two by two, until the line seemed unending.

The seniors headed the long academic march, with the Barnard girls following. The girls were dressed in white under their black robes. Behind them came the candidates from the Graduate Engineering School and then the 600 students from Teachers' College, candidates for degrees and diplomas.

Cheers for Naval Squad.

A novelty in the academic procession was the squad of thirty men who had been graduated from the United States Naval Academy and who are completing their work at Columbia in the Graduate Engineering School. They were in full dress uniform, and as they came down the steps marching in perfect order a cheer sounded from the spectators gathered in front of the steps and along the line of the procession to the gymnasium. Lieutenant Bryson Bruce, one of the naval engineers in the class, has already won the distinction of being put in charge of the United States collier Jupiter for tests with electrical propulsion and Lieutenant William R. Furlong has been made head of the radio division of the Atlantic Coast.

The Faculty followed the candidates for degrees, and their robes, with the hoods of various degrees, gave more color to the scene. Professor Emeritus Chandler was in line, dressed in his Oxford gown, and many of the other officers were clothed in the robes of foreign universities.

The recipients of honorary degrees marched near the end of the procession. Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, whom Columbia honored with a doctor of laws degree, was with Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler brought up the rear of the procession, marching with John B. Pine and George L. Rives of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Butler's Address.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, and President Butler then delivered his address, taking for his topic "The Open Mind." He said:

In what spirit and in what attitude of mind the problems of practical life shall be approached by men and women who have had the benefit of what is called the instruction of a university, are matters of grave concern to those charged with the university's oversight and direction. It is quite possible that one may be so assiduous in negligence and so skilful as to carry away from his college or university study little or nothing that will aid him to the just sympathies and a helpful attitude toward the questions which life insistently asks. On the other hand, it is easily possible, and it should be normal and most usual, for the student to take with him from his college and university residence very much that will give him important advantage over his less fortunate fellows in estimating and in passing judgment upon current tendencies, upon ideas, and upon human institutions. If he has gained from his study and discipline a mastery over method, a trained habit of withholding judgment until the evidence has been heard, a moral standard that knows instinctively the difference between right and wrong, and that leads him to turn to the one as surely as it causes him to recoil from the other, then the university has furnished him well.

But granted the possession of these habits and traits, it is essential to beware of the closed mind. The closed mind is not of itself conservative or radical, destructive or constructive; it is merely a mental attitude which may be any one of these, or all of them in turn. By the closed mind I mean a mind which has a fixed formula with which to reach a quick and certain answer to every new question, and a mind for which all the great issues of life are settled once for all and their settlements organized into carefully ordered dogma. To the closed mind the world is a finished product and nothing remains for the interested contemplation. The closed mind may be jostled, but it cannot have experience. The name of a notable historic family, the House of Bourbon, has passed into familiar speech as the definition of one who forgets nothing and who learns nothing. The Bourbon typifies the closed mind.

An Equally Useless Mind.

There is another type of mind equally to be shunned. To be sure this type of mind is not closed, for unfortunately it is quite open at both ends. This is the type which remembers nothing and which learns nothing. To it the name of no historic family has yet been given. There is every prospect, however, that some contemporary name may, through constant association with this type of mind, yet become as distinguished and as familiar in the speech of our grandchildren as the name of the House of Bourbon is distinguished and familiar to us.

Open-mindedness is a trait greatly to be desired. It differs both from the closed mind and from the mind which consists wholly of openings. The open mind is ready to receive freely and fairly, and to estimate, new facts, new ideas, new movements, new teachings, new tendencies; but while it receives these it also estimates them. It does not yield itself wholly to the new until it has assured itself that the new is also true. It does not reject that which is old and current and familiar until it is certain that it is also false or futile.

The power to estimate implies the existence of standards of worth and their application to the new experiences of the open mind. These standards are themselves the product of older and longer experiences than ours, and they form the subject-matter of the lesson which the whole past teaches the immediate present.

History offers a third dimension to the superficial area of knowledge that each individual acquires through his own experiences. When one proclaims that he is not bound by any trammels of the past, he reveals the fact that he is both very young and very foolish. Such an one would, if he could, reduce himself to the intellectual level of the lower animals. He can only mean by such a declaration that he proposes to set out to discover and to explain the world of nature and of man on his own account and as if nothing had been done before him. He also jauntily assumes his own certain competence for this mighty and self-imposed task. His egotism is as magnificent as his wisdom is wanting. Such an one possesses neither an open mind nor a closed mind, but a mind open at both ends, through which a stream of sensation and feeling will pour without leaving any more permanent conscious impression than the lapping waves leave on the sandy shore.

Seek Lessons in the Past.

The man of open mind, on the contrary, while keenly alive to the experiences of the present will eagerly search the records of the past for their lessons, in order that he may be spared from trying to do over again what has once been proved useless, wasteful or wrong. The man of open mind will watch the rise and fall of nations, the struggle of human ambition, greed and thirst for power; the loves and hates of men and women as these have affected the march of events; the migrations of peoples; the birth, development and application of ideas; the records of human achievement in letters, in the arts and in science; the speculations and the beliefs of men as to what lies beyond the horizon of sense, with a view to seeking a firm foundation for the fabric of his own knowledge and his own faith. His open-mindedness will manifest itself in hearkening to the testimony of other men, other peoples and other ages, as well as in reflecting upon and weighing the evidence of his own short-lived and very limited senses.

There is a great difference between being intellectual and being intelligent. Not a few intellectual persons are quite unintelligent, and very many intelligent persons would hardly be classed as intellectual. One of the chief manifestations of intelligence is open-mindedness. The intelligent man is open-minded enough to see the point of view of those who do not agree with him, and to enter in some measure into their feelings and convictions. He is able, also, to view the conflicting arguments and phenomena in proportion to each other and to rank the less significant of these below the more significant. It is quite possible to be intellectual and to manifest the closed mind; but it is not possible to do so and to be intelligent.

It is the constant aim of this College and University, by act and by precept, to hold up the value of open-mindedness and to train students in ways of intelligence. This University is the product of liberty, and it is passionately devoted to liberty. It finds in liberty the justification and the ground for open-mindedness, and also the source of those dangers which it is the business of the educated man to avoid. Open-mindedness in the university teaches the habit of open-mindedness in later life. Genuine open-mindedness guides to progress based upon wisdom. That each one of you may have caught something of this spirit and may constantly and effectively manifest it in the years to come is our earnest wish and hope. May happiness and success attend you all.

Candidates Presented.

In presenting candidates for the honorary degrees, Professor Edward Delavan Perry, University Orator, said:

The granting of honorary citizenship is one of the oldest forms of compliment known to the civilization which we have inherited. We know from inscriptional records still remaining that the city-states of Greece, as early, doubtless, as five hundred years before Christ, made this method of expressing their gratitude to citizens of other communities for services rendered. The persons thus distinguished were styled Benefactors of the State, and very special privileges were granted them, which under the conditions then prevailing were felt to be substantial advantages.

The modern university long ago became a civitas academica, a state within a state, yet with boundaries that somewhat paradoxically spread far beyond those of the greater unit, the nation, endlessly overlapping and intertwining. In effect the the boundaries of the academic state ceased to be boundaries at all, so that the university became, in the truer sense than when it first received this name, universal. Its interests and its tasks are those of the human race. It cannot be, like the ancient city-state, self-centred and jealous of its neighbors. Only the jealousy of its good name, of its achievements for the benefit of mankind, is permitted to it. When it would enlarge its honorary citizenship, it must select for designation as benefactors of the State not only those who have done services to itself, but also, and indeed chiefly, such men and women as have furthered the welfare of the world at large. On this great list of the eligible must stand the names of all who have helped their fellow men either spiritually or materially, of those who have made the world a better place to live in and of those who have made us worthier to live in it.

May Call the Best.

Thus the university may summon to citizenship a clergyman who has been quietly yet conspicuously successful in drawing men closer to each other and to their Maker; and a man who is already a master of the subtlest and most comprehensive of the arts, who has for many years nobly produced the finest works of the drama. She may find another in control of a great public journal, which he has made a steadily working power for good in the land; others in the profession of arms, doing inestimable service not only in equipping our nation against assault, but also in disarming the suspicion and hostility of those who have been at war with us. She may call another from the laborious investigation of physical laws, from his unwearying struggle to push back the limits of our knowledge of the universe. She sees with admiration a public-spirited woman laboring year after year with self-sacrificing devotion and sympathetic insight to solve the innumerable and ever-changing problems of social betterment, showing how life may be enriched for the unfortunate. She sees how an upright and learned Magistrate, with a grasp of the fundamentals and the details of jurisprudence, guides men aright amid the mazes of the law; and she acclaims the Ambassador who, suddenly called upon, among the turmoils and fears of a world at war over night, to be all things unto men, performs with infinite patience and courage and tact new duties indescribably complicated and delicate.

Such, Mr. President, are the persons whom this, our academic state, has now seen fit to make her Honorary Citizens, and upon whom she now asks you to confer the appropriate mark of distinction. She is grateful to them because in benefiting the world they have become to her also Benefactors of the State, and she is proud that by their presence here today they signify their willingness to become members of her body politic. She promises them all the privileges that she can give, indeed, she has already bestowed upon them, and they have even now a title to those most highly prized in antiquity, the proedria or right of front seats at public ceremonies; and because she remembers their illustrious predecessors she offers them the hope that these her newest citizens also will hold themselves, like St. Paul, to be citizens of no mean city.

Honorary Degrees Conferred.

In conferring the Honorary Degrees President Butler said:

RALPH BRAUWER POMEROY: Bachelor of Arts of the Class of 1896; a Bachelor of Divinity, of Union Theological Seminary; doing devoted and successful Christian service among the students of a sister and closely allied university, I gladly admit you to the degree of Master of Arts.

JOHN FORBES - ROBERTSON, KNIGHT: Interpreting with subtle insight, compelling sympathy and many-sided skill the thoughts and feelings of men as these are revealed in the English drama; making the creatures of the master poet's imagination to live and move before our eyes in flesh and blood, I gladly admit you to the degree of Master of Arts.

ROBERT STANISLAUS GRIFFIN: Graduated at the United States Naval Academy; Rear Admiral in the Navy of the United States and Engineer-in-Chief; devoting large scientific competence, long experience and well tested skill to the solution of engineering problems in the service of the nation; keenly intent upon the higher and wider application of naval engineers, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Science.

ARTHUR LOUIS DAY: Bachelor of Arts of Yale University; a master of method in physical research, particularly in the investigation of the physical and chemical properties of substances at high temperatures, especially those minerals that enter largely into the composition of the earth; now engaged in discovering and interpreting the causes of volcanic activity; organizer of the Geophysical Laboratory, and constant inspiration of its researches, I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Science.

CHARLES RANSOM MILLER: Bachelor of Arts of Dartmouth College; Editor-in-Chief of THE NEW YORK TIMES; for forty years a potent force in expressing, in guiding and in uplifting the public opinion of the American people; never more cogent, more wise, or more eloquent than when voicing their moral purpose and their righteous judgment in these latter days when all the forces of evil and destruction are at long last assailing, but also disarming the suspicion and hostility of those who have been at war with us,

TRADE BOARD HOPES TO AID COMMERCE

Chairman Predicts "Constructive Helpfulness" at End of Boston Conference.

WILL COME HERE TODAY

Merchants Suggest Solutions of Trade Problems — Fitzpatrick Says Government Must Aid.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Federal Trade Commission, which has conferred with leading business men and bankers for two days on the possibilities of extending foreign trade, with special reference to South America, ended its session here today. Chairman Joseph E. Davies said that the commission had received suggestions and information of value, and that it hoped to be of "constructive helpfulness," to the industries of the country.

Louis K. Liggett, President of the United Drug Company, at the hearing today, expressed doubt as to whether American exporters would be found to have gained any great advantage over European business men when the war was over. It was his opinion that the war would be followed by a greater output of products at cheaper prices in countries now belligerent, because wages would be lower, while wages in this country had not yet reached the high-water mark.

Legislation restricting the output of manufacturers and providing high wages, Walter G. Fish of the General Electric Company said, placed this country at a disadvantage in competing with the countries of Europe in the export field.

George F. Willett, a woolen merchant, favored co-operation among American manufacturers to obtain foreign trade. He also advocated the organization of the consular service on a business basis and suggested its incorporation purely as a business, with a capital stock owned by the Government.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, addressing the commission, said that Governmental aid, protection, and immunities were necessary if Americans were to get foreign trade. He commended the attitude of the Administration toward Mexico as one which assured South Americans that this country was not seeking more land.

F. A. Goodhue of the First National Bank, on the other hand, asserted that the failure of the Government to protect American investments and American citizens in Mexico was a handicap to foreign trade-getting. Mr. Goodhue advocated combinations of small manufacturers and said that in South America he found that territory was pooled and that rebates were given on shipments when sent through allied lines.

The Trade Commission will meet here today. The hearings, which extend over until Saturday, will be held in Room 320 Custom House. Many representatives of commercial organizations and individuals interested in pushing American trade will be heard. D. A. Morrow, Secretary of the commission, who came here yesterday to prepare for the hearings, said that, while the applications were numerous from those desiring to be heard, the commission would try to accede to all requests if the time permitted.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4843. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 82 Greene St. Spring 358.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2877 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4848.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,262 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 Broadway.

Telephone 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.

Today, Thursday, June 3rd, at 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale Without Limit or Reserve, Very large and staple Retail Stock Men's & Ladies'

Furnishings

consisting of Silk & Lisle Hosiery, B. V. D., Balbriggan, Root's Tivoli Underwear, Collars, Garters, Neckwear. Negligee and working shirts, Overalls, jumpers, suspenders,

DRESS & COTTON GOODS, NOTIONS,

Muslin Underwear, Shirtwaists, Brassieres, Corsets, Hose Supporters, Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs.

Administrator's Large Stock High-Class

Gold Jewelry, Diamonds,

Watches, Silverware and Cut Glass, Wall Cases, Safe and Show Cases.

Van Praag & Co., Auct'rs, sell TODAY, Thursday, June 3d,

At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms, 15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,

Comprising large line 14-kt. Gold Jewelry of every description. Gold and Silver Ladies' and Gents' Watches in Gold Cases, Elgin and Waltham and Rigids up to 21 J movements. Diamond rings in solitaires and clusters. Diamond Lavalieres, Scarf Pins, Link Buttons, etc. Fine line Gold-filled Jewelry, Sterling Silver and 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons. Large line elegant Cut Glass, Mantel and Wall Clocks of every description; Fountain Pens, etc. Large Jeweler's Safe, fine Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen Cases, Window Fixtures, etc.

A. GOLDBERG Was Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., June 15, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 10,000 lbs. brass castings and 1,000 lbs. of phosphor bronze castings, from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Case Was Lost by Importers Putting In Wrong Claim.

The Board of General Appraisers has sustained a protest by Porges & Levy regarding the classification under the tariff of so-called nutto paste. Judge Waite decided that the commodity was properly dutiable as claimed at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the tariff for unenumerated manufactured articles. The imposition of a higher duty by the Collector was reversed. The papers in the case fail to disclose what rate the Collector took.

A wrong claim by Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., relating to importations of fancy hatpins, led to the Collector's assessment being allowed to stand although erroneous. Some of the hatpins had round metal tops set with yellow-faceted imitation stones, while the others had elongated pear-shaped tops of faceted yellow glass. Both classes of the goods were returned for duty under the tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. The importers claimed that the hatpins were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. either as manufactures in chief value of metal, glass, or paste. Judge Sullivan said the merchandise is commercially known as jewelry, dutiable at 60 per cent., but that, as this claim was not made, the protests must be overruled, notwithstanding the Collector's mistaken classification.

Judge Waite, sitting as a reappraisement official, handed down decisions affecting the foreign market values of decorated china and earthenware imported from Japan. Appraiser Sague was overruled in making advances on cups and saucers shipped to this port by Konishi Shoten, of Nagoya. They were invoiced at .44 yen per dozen, or about 22 cents American currency. When the goods arrived here, the consignees entered the articles at .40 yen per dozen, claiming that the invoiced prices were too high. The Appraiser disagreed and took duty on the invoiced rate. The General Appraiser reversed this action and decided that the entered value correctly represented market prices.

The same General Appraiser reviewed the entered values put on tea sets exported from Nagoya by the I. Tashiroya Company. It was held that sets for six persons entered as having a value of .44 yen per set, must stand duty on the basis of .486 yen. Sets of three pieces entered at .19 were advanced to .22 yen per set. Tea cups and saucers entered at one-half yen per dozen were held to be properly valued. It was decided that earthenware vases from the Tajimi Company, Nagoya, were somewhat undervalued. Vases entered at 2.40 were advanced by Judge Waite to 3 yen per dozen, while similar goods entered at 3.40 came in for advances up to 4.20 yen a dozen.

Judge Brown sustained in part the action of the Custom House authorities in raising the duty on sardines from C. J. Aga, Stavanger, Norway. They were entered as having a value of 17.10 crowns, and advanced to 19 crowns per case, net. The goods were described as the "101 brand." Board 3 decided that the entered values placed on sardines from the Concord Canning Company, Stavanger, were correct. The action of the Appraiser here in returning the goods at higher market values was reversed.

OUR TRADE BALANCE GROWS

Government Reports a Record Week for Copper Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—There was a gain in the last week in the trade balance in favor of this country, the volume of imports rising $4,501,990 over those of the previous week, and exports increasing by $4,739,854, while the balance rose to $19,170,460 as against a balance the week before of $18,932,460. The total amount of imports for the week ended May 29 was $34,108,957, as against $29,606,967 for the week ended May 22, and the exports were $53,279,417, as against $48,539,563 the week before.

The total amount of duties collected was $3,450,500. The amount collected the previous week was $4,076,197.

Cotton exported during the week amounted to 108,791 bales, making the total exportation since Aug. 1 7,837,400 bales. The amount of imports at the port of New York was $19,120,620, exports $26,455,495, and duties collected $2,334,000.

Reports showing the export of copper from the United States in the week ended May 22 gives a total of 15,183,070 pounds, valued at $2,614,010. This was a decided increase over the previous week, and in fact the largest shipment in any one week this year. The imports were from Canada and Chile, and consisted of 581,773 pounds of ore and matte, and 1,288,145 of pigs, ingots, bars, and plates.

The principal shipments (in pounds) were to the following destinations: Denmark, 985,620; France, 6,394,056; Italy, 2,904,214; Russia, 448,480; England, 3,989,690; Scotland, 224,041, and Canada, 210,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,473,871	+ $214,040
Seventeen roads	7,628,791	—1,182,143
Total (24 roads)	10,102,662	— 968,103

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL SYSTEM, including Tacoma Eastern, Gila Valley, Bellingham & Northern, and W. S. S. & Y. P. R. R.—

	April.	Ten Mos.
Gross	$6,984,885	$77,491,564
Net after taxes	1,571,630	20,344,898
Interest	1,906,111	12,091,540
Surplus	265,520	8,252,858

DELAWARE & HUDSON for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$2,056,512	$2,048,485	$1,896,081
Net aft. taxes.	842,344	693,379	508,287
10 mos. gross.	18,905,216	.....	20,137,997
Net aft. taxes.	9,029,495	.....	7,325,019

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for April—

Gross	2,598,981	2,264,473	2,324,615
Net aft. taxes.	576,902	508,364	284,945
10 mos. gross.	28,232,058	27,362,294	27,585,043
Net aft. taxes.	7,758,168	6,112,029	7,412,469

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WEST. for April—

Gross	367,447	338,550	371,995
Net aft. taxes.	21,885	59,618	117,657
Total inc., deb.	15,252	*17,088	103,095
10 mos. gross.	3,847,719	3,844,204	3,575,871
Net aft. taxes.	706,923	1,066,347	1,038,212
Total income.	505,715	1,020,597	942,061

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT for April. (Consolidated earnings of subsidiaries.)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$562,625	$526,647	$35,978
Ex. & taxes.	309,749	281,214	28,535
Net earnings.	252,876	245,483	7,443
12 mos. gross.	6,799,494	6,134,196	665,298
Ex. & taxes.	3,578,001	3,292,123	285,878
Net earnings.	3,221,493	2,842,073	379,420

SOUTHERN UTILITIES CO. for the fiscal year ended March 31—

Gross earn.	1,068,531	938,719	129,812
Ex. & taxes.	778,032	707,884	70,148
Net earnings.	290,499	230,835	59,664
Underlg chgs.	3,494	4,694	*1,201
Bond interest.	54,412	51,190	3,226
Other interest.	39,082	16,586	22,496
Disc. on notes.	2,500	.....	2,500
Pref. divs.	105,325	103,687	1,637
Balance	85,486	54,718	30,768

*Decrease.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Trustees of the Continental Cotton Oil Company.

12,500 shares Southland Cotton Oil Company, a Texas corporation, $100 each; 2,700 shares Busbee Iron Company, a Texas corporation, $100 each; 499 shares Ladonia Cotton Oil Company, a Texas corporation, $100 each; 1,220 shares Hugo Cotton Oil Company, an Oklahoma corporation, $35 each, $306,151.52.

For Account of Executors.

678 shares Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company (old stock) preferred, $50 each, $750 the lot.

1,050 shares Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company (old stock) common, $50 each, $250 the lot.

42 shares Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $100 each, 128.

35 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 116½-116¾.

75 shares Forty-second Street & Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, $100 each, 250.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

$25,000 A. J. Ellis Company, Inc., second mortgage bonds, $100 the lot.

$5,500 Washington-Oregon Corporation first and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due April, 1938, interest April and October, five of $1,000 each, one of $500, $100 the lot.

TRADE WITH CHINA AS A GREAT PRIZE

Discussed at a Luncheon Given to the Business Envoys of the Eastern Republic.

BANKS AND SHIPS NEEDED

Charles M. Schwab and Willard D. Straight Pay High Tributes to Probity of Chinese.

Chinese and American business men acquainted with the actualities and possibilities of trade development between China and the United States were the speakers yesterday at a luncheon in the Hotel Astor given by the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association to the sixteen members of the Honorary Chinese Commercial Commission visiting and studying this country by appointment of the President of the Chinese Republic. More than 1,200 attended the luncheon.

Although the primary purpose of the visit of the Chinese is to study American institutions and promote a better understanding between Americans and Chinese that should result in trade development, the presence of the Commissioners in New York is having an immediate effect in increasing the business of local exporters. Nearly half of every day in the week scheduled for the stay of the Commissioners in New York has been left open so that the Chinese might make appointments with local manufacturers and discuss business privately with them.

The toastmaster of the luncheon in the Astor was William C. Breed, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee appointed to entertain the Chinese. In opening the discussion he reminded his hearers that China had a purchasing power of 425,000,000 citizens, covered more than 1,125,000 square miles of territory, and had 4,000 miles of railways.

American Trade Gains Little.

"Last year," Mr. Breed continued, "the trade done by the United States with China was only 8 per cent. of China's foreign business. Within the past ten years the foreign trade of China has increased 100 per cent., and yet there has not been a single per cent. of increase between China and the United States. All of the hundred per cent. increase has gone to other countries."

William Fellowes Morgan, the new President of the Merchants' Association, in addressing the visitors, said:

No nation is good enough to stereotype the national aspirations of humanity. No race is pure enough to make its life blood the motive power of all the world. No people are so near perfection that their culture is fit to dominate civilization. But then, in place of world dominion, what shall we have? There is a more excellent way. Not by might, not by power, not by brute force, not by ambitious autocracies, not by selfish alliances, not by armed peace; but as has been recently outlined by the British Premier, by the partnership of nations in which a place shall be made and kept for the little peoples and the smaller kingdoms—their free place in the sun. Let us hope, gentlemen, that the republics of China and the United States may be found working side by side for a partnership of this kind.

Cheng Hsun Chang, the venerable chairman of the Chinese Commission, who is reputed to be the leading capitalist of the republic, spoke in Chinese, but his remarks were interpreted for the audience by David Z. T. Yui, secretary of the commission, who is a Harvard graduate.

Banks and Ships Needed.

Mr. Yui, after expressing thanks for their warm reception, said in part:

It is Mr. Chang's opinion that in order to develop the trade and commerce between your republic and our republic there are two things which are essential. The first is that we must have greater banking facilities. The second essential is that we must have a direct, or several direct, steamship lines between your seaports and our seaports; for, if we are going to promote the trade and commerce between you and us, if we are going to extend and expand our business relationships, we must be able to carry cargoes and merchandise in ships that will fly your national flag and our national flag.

Charles M. Schwab, the President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part:

It has been my pleasure in recent years to have made two trips to China, and on the last one I spent one month there. During that trip I did considerable business with these people, and the one note that I want to sound with reference to this business between the two countries is the integrity and the simplicity of manner in which it has been conducted; the inviolability of their word. Their word and their obligation is above any possible suspicion. You retire from their company with the feeling of assurance that is unlike and unequaled by any other business transactions which we have ever done. Their hospitality would indeed be a model for all nations.

Mr. Schwab Urges More Ships.

The distinguished speaker before me spoke of the necessity of transportation. I want to say just one word on that subject. No nation in the world manufactures as well as the United States. As far as I know no nation in the world sells any better or as well as the United States. But of what importance or good is it to manufacture well or to sell well if we can't deliver the goods which we manufacture and sell? In the industry with which I am identified—the manufacture of iron and steel—which has now grown to tremendous proportions, I would remind you that one-third of the entire cost of making iron and steel is in transportation. What is true of iron and steel is generally true of all manufactured products, and the ability of other nations to take advantage of that one-third of the cost gives them precedence in the commerce of great nations like China.

I don't care what methods our Government and our people should follow; I don't care whether it should be subsidies or what form it takes. I do know that the industries of the United States were primarily built up by protection, and protection and encouragement and fostering a transportation in some manner is necessary to the United States' supremacy with trade in our great sister republic.

Mr. Schwab an Optimist.

This I want to say in conclusion: As an optimist there is no man greater in the room than I. I feel that, while we have gone through two or three years of a depressed period, it is but a cycle, and that we will go onward and upward in business for the United States.

While writing that I might live the years that are to come and see the uprising growth of our great nation and our sister republic whom we are honoring today. I still conclude, and I still believe, that that onward and uprising of the industries and the business of the United States will continue not only during our lifetime but for some generations to come, and that the prosperity which we experienced over this last ten or twenty years is but the beginning of an era that will bring the United States—and let us hope our friend the sister republic of China—to a higher plane of success, greater prosperity, and greater happiness than anything we have ever even dreamed of heretofore.

S. C. Thomas Sze, a member of the Chinese Commission, who is a Cornell graduate, discussing the possibilities of commerce between America and China, said:

You would be surprised to see today, if you would come into a Chinese home of the middle classes, a house built with wood from Oregon, window glass imported from Belgium, brass window frames from Germany, its electrical fittings from Germany, and matches from Japan. The Chinaman buys everything. He imports millions in value each year which he cannot get along without, such as cotton piece goods, yarn, flour, soap, and everything.

Just imagine if the people of China should begin to wear foreign caps, and one-quarter of the 400,000,000 should buy a cap apiece, what a market would be created. Similarly, with other kinds of goods.

Mr. Straight Praises Chinese.

Willard D. Straight, of J. P. Morgan & Co., said:

As to the future of China I have no question. It was my privilege to live there for a number of years. It was my privilege to have many friendships with Chinese officials. I heartily indorse all that Mr. Schwab has said about the direct way of doing business. I remember when looking over the first loan contract I could not understand its simplicity; I had never seen anything like it. I asked whether a lawyer had been employed. They said, "Not at all, it was not necessary." All they did was to write down the general principles, relying upon mutual good faith, mutual consideration, to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of any difficulty.

The future of China, it seems to me, lies in the unification of the Chinese people, the development of railways, the development of communications of all sorts, the development of Chinese world commerce. With 400,000,000 industrious, sober, intelligent people, it is impossible for any of us to believe that that future will not be a brilliant one; we only have to look back in history and see all the Chinese accomplishments in the past to know that when the people find themselves it will be impossible for any alien nation ever to dominate China; and in that development, in which I myself sincerely believe, I trust and I believe that you all feel as I do—that American merchants and manufacturers and bankers may participate to the benefit of China and to our own profit.

Plea by Chinese Minister.

Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister to the United States, traced the development of relations between China and the United States and predicted a great growth in Chinese-American trade that would benefit both republics. He urged Americans to assist China in development, and in conclusion said:

So let us get together in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation to promote the common prosperity and peace of these two great republics. Let us start on the fundamental and practical basis of economic relations to understand each other, and thus promote the common goal of humanity to the end that there will be universal peace and brotherhood of this whole world.

After the luncheon the Chinese visitors were taken on an automobile trip through the upper part of the city. A stop was made at Grant's Tomb, and Mr. Chang, the Chairman of the commission, placed two large floral wreaths on the sarcophagus. One of them bore the legend: "With our profound respect from the Honorary Chinese Commercial Commission." The evening was left, open so that the members of the commission might amuse themselves or transact business.

Today's program includes a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in its building at 65 Liberty Street, and a dinner in the evening given by the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's.

FRUITS OF MONEY CONGRESS

McAdoo Sees Large Results Coming from Pan-American Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, in a statement today concerning the recent Pan-American Financial Conference, announced that he would appoint eighteen committees of American business men to continue the study of conditions in each of the eighteen Latin-American countries represented at the conference. Mr. McAdoo referred to the need of improved transportation, and intimated that it was only the delicacy of the visiting delegates that prevented their recommending that the United States participate through its Government in the establishment of ship lines running north and south.

"I am satisfied," said Mr. McAdoo, "that practical results of the most advantageous sort to the United States and to all the countries of South and Central America will flow from the Pan-American Financial Conference, which concluded its sessions in Washington last week.

"Some of the Governments in South America have, I am told, already made financial arrangements with some of our bankers and negotiations are pending between other South American Governments and our bankers, with every prospect that they will be consummated. So much in other directions was accomplished through interchange of views and the discovery of obstacles that exist to the extension of American trade and finance and the remedies for many of these difficulties were so clearly indicated that a lot of intelligent work can now be done to improve relations between the United States and the southern republics."

Mr. McAdoo said that he thought such a conference should be held every year.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference, now touring the United States, ended their visit to this city today by inspecting large industrial plants. They then went to Pittsburgh.

"Every member of each delegation will return to his country with concrete information as to the attitude of the financiers and investing public of the United States," said Dr. L. S. Rowe, General Secretary of the conference.

MORE AMERICAN DYES.

Efforts Here to Make Up for Loss of the Imported Ones.

I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, said yesterday that domestic textile manufacturers had responded so satisfactorily in contracting for the direct black color which the concern is getting out, that it is hoped shortly to put on the market three or four other colors, heretofore supplied exclusively from Germany. The National is understood to be very well sold up for its new direct black through 1916.

The total consumption of aniline colors annually in the United States is 30,000,000 pounds, and if all goes well the National officials are hopeful of supplying 10,000,000 pounds within a reasonable period. The enlargements now being made in the plants of the National Aniline and Chemical Company are being made, Mr. Stone said, without any expectation of Government aid either directly or by higher tariff duties. The company's officials feel that, with the contracts already obtained for their output, the success of the venture is well assured.

Mr. Stone said that the predictions of representatives of the German dyestuff industry of dire disaster to the expanded American industry at the close of the European war was not disturbing him, since the steps taken in the attempt to build up the domestic color industry at this time have been along practical lines.

It was said yesterday that the attempts of importers of German dyes to get colors over here is at a standstill pending the settlement of the Lusitania incident. The report that President Wilson, in the absence of a satisfactory reply from Germany to the forthcoming note, may sever diplomatic relations with the Empire, is proving disquieting to the importing interests, who realise that should such action take place, the ban on German colors would be complete.

FOREIGN TRADE HEARING.

To Determine Advisability of American Export Combinations.

The first of three informal conferences between the Federal Trade Commission and prominent business men for the main purpose of determining whether it is advisable to permit combinations among American exporters for the extension of foreign trade, will be held today from 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 2:30 to 5 o'clock in Room 320 in the Custom House. The hearings will be continued tomorrow and Saturday.

The program for this morning's session includes Gilbert H. Montague for the Merchants' Association, F. W. Waterman, Waldo H. Marshall, and Charles M. Muchnic of the American Locomotive Company, Maurice Coster of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and C. E. Jennings. The afternoon session will be opened by Roger W. Babson, the economist, and John D. Ryan of the Amalgamated Copper Company will represent the Foreign Trade Council, of which he is President. W. H. Taylor of The Iron Age, Franklin H. Johnson, editor of The American Exporter, and W. H. Field of the United Export Bureau will also be heard.

The commission is desirous of obtaining facts from business men, and is especially interested in finding out how the small manufacturers may be assisted in developing more foreign business through combinations.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PARTNER wanted by progressive and up to date cloak and suit manufacturing concern; must invest about $3,000; cutter, designer, or foreman preferred; excellent chance to go into business. S 46 Times.

MANUFACTURERS.—Merchants desiring to extend business to Latin-American countries can purchase mailing lists of first-class accounts for $3; free translation. Y 201 Times Annex.

FALL DRESSES.
WE ARE OPEN TO LOOK AT LINES OF SERGE AND SILK DRESSES FROM $2 TO $10.
114 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.

PALM BEACH suits and pongee suits for immediate delivery. S. Glassman, 147 West 25th St.

JOBBERS interested in infants' and children's colored and white dresses, sizes from 2 to 14 years; also coats; will look at line all week; write for appointment. S 25 Times.

JOBBER open to place orders on silk and serge dresses for the Fall. 8th floor, 118 West 22d.

JOBBER will look on all kinds of jobs in waists; will pay cash. 835 Broadway, Room 21.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at novelty Fall coats in corduroy, plush, and mixtures, in prices from $8.50 to $15.50. 35 West 24th St.

JOBS in children's colored dresses; sizes from 2 to 6 years. Perfection Infants' Wear Co., 81 Greene St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 153 West 15th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall skirts 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M. 29 West 21st St., fifth floor.

JOBBERS LOOKING AT FALL COATS. 33 West 34th St., Room 606A.

JOBBER open for Fall silk dresses, Kopple & Frankfurt, 1,123 Broadway.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall suits, Room 1,809, 15 East 26th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

JOBBER looking at Fall Skirts, at 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,815.

LOOKING AT LADIES' FALL SUITS. 181 West 28th St., 4th floor.

TO CLOSE 150 Palm Beach coats, 50 Spring suits for immediate delivery; we specialize on Worumbo, Falcon and Woromoko chinchillas. Uhr & Schneider, 134 West 29th St.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

2,000 NEW, light colored dresses; prices $1.75 to $3.75; to close out at $1.25. M. Rosen, 146 West 25th St.

A LOT OF 500 COTTON DRESSES TO BE SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 80 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

WILL CLOSE OUT 100 White Iceland Fox Scarfs below cost. Beaber & Cohen, 33-39 West 34th St.

TO CLOSE OUT, silk poplin suits, coats. J. P. Slater, 114 West 29th St.

350 COATS, chinchilla, cloth and silk, to close out. L. Rothschild, 20 West 37th St.

JOB of 100 children's dresses, $2. Fishgold Bros., 525 Broadway.

BIG JOB men's high grade neckwear to close out. Gold, 703 Broadway.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. I. Rosenstein, 82 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

CLOTH SUITS wanted; jobs in women's and misses' Spring suits. Hirsch & Kahn, 1,133 Broadway.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs taffeta suits, muslin underwear, jobs silks.

BUYERS will forget you if you permit it. Send them Photo Post Cards REGULARLY. Advertisers' Photo & Catalog Service, New York.

SALESMAN wanted for a good popular priced line of infants' and children's coats for Eastern and Western territory; commission basis, but goods that sell. Y 208 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for Pennsylvania and city to sell strong line middy blouses; commission basis. N 104 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced on hats and caps; commission. Y 207 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3½@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Can Get Italian Olive Oil.

The American Ambassador in Rome cables to the Department of Commerce that olive oil has been included among the products on the embargo list of Italy, but permission to continue shipments to the United States will be granted upon application to the Italian authorities.

Little Doing In Crude Rubber.

Judging from reports heard here, the crude rubber market now presents a quiet and restful aspect. In other words, there is very little buying going on, either for present or future needs. Prices are holding up fairly well, in spite of the dullness. Up-river fine was quoted yesterday at 60½ cents, spot, with no selling for forward deliveries. Smoked sheets were held at 61 cents, while the spot price on pale crepe was 60½ cents. For delivery in the July-December period, the last-named rubber can be bought at 57½ cents.

Prices on Spring Serges.

Lightweight serges for next season are understood to have been shown to a few large buyers by the leading factor in the piece goods market at prices above those of last year. The advance is said to average about 7½ cents per yard. While the time is not generally regarded as opportune for the showing of this staple fabric, there has been some show of interest manifested in these goods lately. One clothing buyer having a reputation for looking ahead has shown a willingness to take what serge suits can be furnished him by a manufacturer who has a fair-sized quantity of serge in stock. It is believed that the dyestuff scarcity will spur on buyers to preparations for the Spring season earlier than usual, in order to insure getting fast colors.

Styles in Overcoats.

While most manufacturing clothiers prefer to hold their ideas on what they intend to feature in the overcoat line until later in the season, the style tendency in these garments is rather well defined even now. The tight-fitting double-breasted model and the loose box overcoat are regarded as next Winter's leaders. The retailers are getting away from balmacaan fabrics. A style that is looked upon to increase in popularity as time goes on is the military ulster built on much the same lines as the garment worn by the United States noncommissioned officer. It is double-breasted, with large collar and belted back. In topcoats coverts in shades other than tan, from all indications, should sell in large quantities, although the fabric has its critics

Wool from Canada.

The Textile Alliance made public yesterday a notice sent by the Canadian Department of Customs to Collectors, informing them that authority has been obtained for the issue of licenses to export wool grown in Canada to the United States, upon application to the Department of Customs at Ottawa. These applications must set forth the name and address of the exporter, the quantity of wool proposed to be exported, and the name and address of the consignee in the United States. It is stated further that the wool is to be used for manufacturing purposes only in United States mills and that no part of the wool, or yarn, shall be re-exported. Upon the receipt of this application the exporter will be advised in regard to the issue of the license. Before wool is shipped from Canada the importer in the United States will be required to guarantee that the wool will be used only in the manner stated.

Fur Buying Tapers Off.

The uncertainty growing out of the Lusitania incident has put quite a noticeable check on the buying of furs for the coming season. Several of the leading local houses are still well ahead of last year's sales, but the margin is lessening. The demand for Summer furs seems to be tapering off somewhat, so far as the Metropolitan district is concerned, but there is no question that these furs will be worn considerably at the various resorts. The vogue for them is rapidly extending Westward, and a good demand for white fox and other white furs is told of. Colored furs have not fared so well. Quite a good demand is reported in popular-priced goods for 42-inch coats, the other lengths ranging from 40 to 48 inches. The most favored models are semi-fitted from the waist up, but show a fairly liberal flare in the skirt of the coat. Hudson seal is most in demand in the better coats, with mink and Persian lamb also being taken. Novelty muffs are featured in the higher-priced goods, with big, round muffs and fancy-trimmed pillow muffs in the running.

Wash Goods Keeping Up Pace.

Despite the sudden changes of weather from warm to cold and back again, there has as yet been no real diminution in the demand for novelty wash goods in this market. Awning stripes on both plain and seed voile grounds continue to move freely, as well as candy and military stripe effects. Combination striped and figured goods are also meeting favor with buyers. So far there has not been a great deal of talk in this and of the market about the deterrent effect the business of the sinking of the Lusitania, the consumers apparently not having let it affect their dress needs for the Summer season. In white goods more of this talk is heard, but the quiet may be due instead to the fact that the white goods season is waiting for some good, steady sunshine to open things up. The cutters are taking sheer goods in a fair way for waists, while for separate skirts they are still buying gabardines when they can get them. Reports of depleted stocks of white corduroys seem to be stimulating the demand for wide wale piques.

Drug Prices Move Up.

The blockade of Trieste is having a noticeable effect on the prices of certain drugs in this market, according to Weekly Drug Markets. On such drugs as citric acid and cream of tartar the season of the largest consumption of which is at hand, the buying by the big jobbing houses indicates that many in the trade have been caught napping. Other drugs affected by Italy's entrance into the war have also been actively sought by these buyers. Trieste is an important export base for many crude botanical drugs, refined gums and waxes, and other products much used by drug stores. Prices for chamomile flowers, sage leaves, juniper berries, and cuttlefish bone have advanced sharply. Citric acid is much in demand, but none too plentiful, and it has sold in the last few days as high as $1 a pound. The only offerings have been those in second hands. The situation in cream of tartar, tartaric acid, Rochelle salt, and seidlitz mixture is about the same as in citric acid. Coal tar products are also higher, barring such things as picric acid, benzol, and toluol. Narcotics are moving slowly and show no great added price strength.

About the Silk Market.

Despite reports that white taffetas will soon dominate the demand in the silk market, there has as yet been no apparent falling off in the demand for navy blues. These goods seem to be growing scarcer all the time, and the cutters want them so badly that they are willing to let them trickle in at the rate of three or four pieces a day if better deliveries cannot be had. Black taffetas are also in good demand, and none too plentiful. There being more of them, however, the scarcity of blacks is not so noticeable as that of blues. A good call is reported in some quarters for white gros de Londres. The Fall taffeta question is still unsettled, though the opinion seems to be gaining that they will hold over into the new season. It is not thought that they will dominate it, though, and some producers are already willing to give the honor place to satin-faced goods. A noticeable revival of the demand for charmeuse is looked for. Crepes, failles, and poplins are also on the favored list. In the novelty end, plaids seem to be gaining ground quite rapidly, especially those effects which get away from the cut-and-dried plaid designs of the past.

Burlap Prices Rising.

In current quotations on spot burlaps and goods to arrive in the next few weeks there is considerable divergence here, it being in some cases as much as 25 to 30 points. For instance, 7½-ounce, 40-inch burlaps were held yesterday at prices ranging from 6.40 to 6.70 cents, while 8-ounce goods in the same width were quoted at 6.50 to 6.75. On 10-ounce goods 7.40 to 7.65 was quoted, while 10½-ounce burlaps were held at 7.50 to 7.75 cents. In at least one instance a bid of 7.50 cents for 10½-ounce goods was refused. Buying continues active, with stocks small and prices rising. Goods to arrive in the near future are all taken, and few, if any, re-sales are offered. The Dundee market generally is high and firm, while a Liverpool cable offered yesterday 50 bales of 10-ounce goods for transshipment there at 7.75 cents, which means that the landing cost here, including war ris

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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Upward Briskly—Short-Time Financing Mishaps.

The net effect of yesterday's news upon financial sentiment was to increase Wall Street's belief in a peaceful solution of the matters at issue between the United States and Germany. Such being the influence of the course events have been taking, greater effect was given to those hopeful expectations which have been based on a consideration of this country's undoubtedly strong economic position. The growing belief that aside from temporary price movements even an unfavorable outcome of our demands on Germany would not lead to serious financial or business disturbance in the United States has been coming to impress even those who had previously been disposed to enter upon commitments on the short side in anticipation of increased tension between Berlin and Washington. Such in the main were the influences which accounted for the rise in prices which occurred on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices opened higher and made further gains and, for the most part, closed very near the best of the day. The dealings were more active than on Tuesday, even considered apart from the transactions in a low-priced mining stock, which came into unwonted prominence.

It was hardly necessary to search for special explanations of the movement in individual stocks. Some such there were, but in the main the rise in prices was based on those general considerations which have to do with the forward tendency in American industry on one hand and on the other with the optimistic views entertained regarding the international problem with which this country is now dealing. If any group stood out more prominently than others it was the copper group, several issues in which showed net gains much in excess of the average for the day. A similar showing in the matter of price movement was made by some of the other metal shares and by some of the war stocks.

The news that the directors of the Missouri Pacific had declared the plan for the extension of the road's notes operative had been fully expected. The transaction is one which leaves the finances of this road in an anomalous position, inasmuch as there are notes of the company outstanding which have not been extended by the holders, and which are not being paid. But that is a position in which other roads which have made too free use of their credit have found themselves, and it was being taken for granted yesterday that following precedent serious embarrassment for the road had been avoided by its success in obtaining the consent, if not of all its noteholders, of a sufficient number to bar the likelihood of concerted action for the enforcement of the claims of non-assenting noteholders.

One thing at least which is suggested by this Missouri Pacific episode, it has heretofore been suggested by other similar instances, is that there is need of closer inspection of short-time note issues than the market has heretofore thought it necessary to bestow upon railroad financing in this form. The issue of such securities long ago was carried to excess, a fact which is practically proved by the discomfiture of the holders of Missouri Pacific notes and of others. For the most part such issues are free from the public supervision, which is applied to most long-term financing by railroad corporations, and this is an added reason for special vigilance on the part of the market in passing upon offerings of this sort. The ideal of railroad financing from the point of view of solvency is the raising of capital through stock issues. At the opposite extreme is the issuance of short-term notes when resorted to by companies in weak credit. There are many signs that both corporations and the market are more inclined than they were in the past to safeguard themselves against the embarrassment which has too often attended this form of financing.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	6
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	5	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2½	1½	1½	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 and 6 mos.	.3 @3¼
90 days	2¼@2⅜	8 mos.	3¼@3½
4 mos.	2⅜@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....3@3½ | 6 months.....3¼@3½
60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¼	$4.76¼	$4.78¼
Cables	4.79	4.76⅛	4.78⅛
Closing Rates.	Demand (or check.)		Cable.
London	$4.78¼		$4.78⅝
Paris	.82⅝		.82⅜
Berlin	5.44		5.43⅝
Austria	.82⅝		.82⅜
Russia	15.40		15.45
Switzerland	....		5.27¼
Scandinavia	5.28		5.27¼
China—	26.25		26.30
Hongkong	44.25		44.10
Shanghai	....		57.25
Singapore	57.00		....
Greece	5.27		5.26
Holland	.39½		.40
India—			
Bombay	49.62		49.75
Calcutta	33.00		....
Italy	33.00		....
Japan—	5.92		5.91½
Kobe	....		....
Yokohama	49.37		49.45
Philippine Islands	49.37		49.45
Manila	....		....
South America—	49.62		49.75
Buenos Aires	....		....
Rio	42.00		42.10
	24.25		24.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.75⅝	$4.74½	$4.76½	$4.74⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $687,339,699; balance, $27,090,496; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $30,471.
The local banks have lost $3,403,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, 6.25@6.56¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 28 5-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 49¼c, off ½c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 1.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$402,972	$402,972	$191,679,336
Int. rev., ord.	920,954	920,954	299,449,096
Cor. & inc. tax	233,393	233,393	16,894,416
Miscellaneous	544,628	544,628	64,196,094
Total rec'ts	$2,101,948	$2,101,948	$572,217,943
Expenditures	2,480,964	2,480,964	675,500,019
Deficit	379,016	379,016	106,282,076

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	393,656
Year to date	158,213
Same period last year	51,661,649
Average price and change 50 stocks	34,558,054
Same day last year	68.12 + .78
	68.50 + .29

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35½	35⅝	4,100	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅜	35½	34½	35¼	+1½
15½	16	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16	16¼	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
46	47½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ½
66⅞	67	10,400	Amalgamated Cop.	65½	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	+2⅛
92½	94	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅞
46¾	47	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47	+ ½
84	89	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	86	86	86	86	...
142½	143½	35	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	145¾	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	...
36½	36⅝	7,850	Am. Can	36½	37⅛	36⅜	36½	+ ⅜
52	52½	800	Am. Car & Fdry	52½	53	51⅝	52½	+1¼
5⅝	5¾	100	Am. H. & Leather	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
47	47½	3,600	Am. Locomotive	46	47⅝	46	47	+ ⅜
4½	5¼	100	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
25	28	300	Am. Malt pf.	27⅞	28	27⅜	28	+5
67⅞	68	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	65⅞	67⅞	65⅝	67⅝	+5⅝
32	34	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	+ ⅝
59	61	650	Am. Steel F'dries	34	34	34	34	+1¼
119½	120	800	Am. Tel. & Cable	60	60	60	60	−1
119½	120	20	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
83¾	84½	65	do., odd lot	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
31⅝	31⅞	6,700	Am. Woolen pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	...
99¾	100½	1,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
99¾	100½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	30¾	31⅞	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅞
103	106	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100½	100	100¼	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅞	1,725	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
72	72½	400	Baldwin Loco	105	105	105	105	− ½
70	70⅝	200	Baltimore & Ohio	48½	49	48½	48½	...
145½	146	3,100	Baltimore & O. pf.	72	72⅜	72	72½	+1¼
88	89½	100	Bethlehem Steel	70⅜	70⅝	70	70	+1
74	74¾	5,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	145	148	144	146	+1
15½	16	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
154½	155	2,800	Butte & Superior	72½	74½	72½	74½	+2½
36¼	36¾	600	California Petrol.	15	15⅜	15	15½	+ ½
102	103	60	Canadian Pacific	154¼	155½	154	155	+ ½
39⅞	40¼	850	Central Leather Co.	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Central Leather pf.	103	106	103	103	− ⅞
89	89¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	40½	40½	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
124	125	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
124	125	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	89	89¼	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅛
18½	18¾	3,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	+1¼
44⅞	44⅞	5,000	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	...
22	23	119,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18½	19	18⅝	18¾	...
123	124	200	Chino Copper	44½	45⅝	44½	44¾	+ ½
12⅞	13	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	30½	30½	30	30	+1
75	76	100	Comstock Tunnel	*5	20	8	20	+3
75	76	25	Consolidated Gas	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	+10
40	90	55	Corn Products Ref.	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	14,700	Corn Products Ref. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
88	90	400	do., odd lot	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ¼
69⅝	70½	200	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	40	...
90¼	100½	50	Crucible Steel	28	28	28	28	+1⅝
84	92	100	Crucible Steel pf.	87	89	87	89	+2½
82	85	1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	70¼	70¼	70	70	− ¼
19	20	1,900	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
122	124	320	Deere & Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	− ½
14	14½	200	Distillers' Secur.	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
49¼	50	400	Erie	25¼	26¼	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅞
97	99	100	Erie 1st pf.	40	40¼	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
97	98	1,100	Federal M. & S.	14⅜	15⅞	14⅜	15	+1
60¼	72	13,700	Federal M. & S. pf.	34	38	34	36½	+3
116	120	100	General Chemical	215	215	215	215	+10
109½	110	6,550	do., odd lots	214½	214½	214½	214½	...
161	161	100	General Electric	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
139	139	100	General Motors	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	...
44½	44½	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	157	161¼	157	160⅝	+1⅜
118	120	100	Great Northern pf.	137⅜	137⅝	137⅜	137⅝	+2⅛
32⅝	32⅝	1,200	G. N. certs. ore prop.	43¾	43¾	43¾	44⅛	+1⅛
61	61½	3,800	Guggenheim Explor.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+1¼
29⅞	30	2,500	Inspiration Copper	32	33	32	32¾	+1¼
22⅛	22½	6,900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	60⅞	61½	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
72⅛	72⅝	300	Inter.-Met. pf.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	+1⅜
96	100	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	23¼	23½	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
..	37	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	73¼	73¼	72½	72⅝	− ⅜
25½	26	400	Int. Paper pf.	97	97	97	97	− ⅛
122½	123¼	10	Kansas City Southern	37	37	37	37	−3
42	45⅝	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	26	26	26	25½	...
102	102	200	Lackawanna Steel	123	123	123	123	...
142	142½	500	Laclede Gas	44	44	44	44	+3
116	120	100	Lehigh Valley	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	+¾
162	170	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	142½	142½	142½	142½	+2
118	122	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
42¼	43	300	Louis. & Nash.	168	168	168	168	...
86½	86¾	1,900	Maxwell Motors	120	120	120	120	+1
38	37	600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	+1½
69¼	69⅝	4,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	86	86¾	86	86½	+1½
25	25¼	300	Mexican Petroleum	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+1½
12	12½	300	Miami Copper	68¼	69¾	68¼	69	−1
11⅞	12	10,063	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
47½	49¼	400	Missouri Pacific	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
15½	16	800	Montana Power	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ¼
62	63	3,000	Nat. En. & St. Co.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
15⅞	15⅞	1,700	Nat. Lead Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
86	88	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	63¼	63¼	62¼	62¼	+2½
86	88	50	N. Y. Air Brake	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
86	86½	900	do., odd lot	84	87	84	86⅜	+ ¾
62¼	63	1,500	N. Y. Central	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
28	28¾	400	N. Y. N. H. & H.	85⅝	86⅞	85⅝	86⅝	+ ⅞
101	102	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	61¼	62¼	60¾	62¼	+ ¼
73	73½	100	Norfolk & Western	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
104½	105	1,000	North American	102	102	102	102	...
22½	23½	200	Northern Pacific	74	74	74	74	+¼
106½	107	1,000	Pacific Mail	104¼	105	104¼	104⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	23	200	Penn. R. R.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
90	92	900	Pittsburgh Coal	107	107	107	107	+ ⅞
46	46½	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
104	107½	100	Pressed Steel Car	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	+1½
½	⅝	100	Public Service N. J.	45⅝	46¾	45⅝	46⅝	+1½
..	31	200	Quicksilver	105	105	105	105	+1½
30	23⅞	1,100	Railway Steel Sp.	..	..	..	..	...
23	143⅝	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	30	31	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
85	85	11,500	Reading	23	23⅞	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
28	28⅞	800	Reading 1st pf.	143¼	143¾	142⅞	143½	+ ¾
83	83½	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	85	85	85	85	...
..	½	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	28¼	28⅞	28	28	...
2	3	2,000	Rock Island Co.	83	83½	83	83	+ ½
3½	4	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	...
4½	4⅝	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
5½	5⅝	400	St. Louis & San F.	4	4	4	4	...
13½	14	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4¼	4¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
34	34⅜	100	Seaboard Air Line.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
87⅜	87⅝	1,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
16⅜	16¼	1,200	Southern Pacific	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	− ½
68	70	200	Southern Railway	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+2⅜
66½	66⅝	500	Standard Mill.	86⅛	87⅜	86⅛	87⅜	+1⅝
33½	33¾	1,900	Studebaker Co.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
122	124	320	Tennessee Copper	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜	+ ⅛
14	14½	200	Texas Co.	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	+ ⅛
49	49¼	400	Texas & Pacific	35	35	33½	33½	+ ⅛
97	99	200	Third Avenue	122½	122½	122½	123	+ ½
98	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
72	72	13,700	Twin City R. T.	50	50½	50	50½	+1
125½	126	200	Underw. Typew.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
80½	80¾	100	Union Pacific	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
63	63	1,400	Union Pacific pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
100	100	49,900	U. S. Rubber	124½	125½	124½	125½	+1½
54⅞	55	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
106½	106⅞	6,700	U. S. Steel	63¾	63¾	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	66⅝	200	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
30	30¼	100	Utah Copper	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
¾	⅞	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
66	67	21,020	Wabash	65⅜	66⅜	65⅜	66⅛	+ ⅛
95	95¼	363	Western Union Tel.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
115	115⅝	100	Westingh. E. & M.	..	..	..	..	...
102½	103	200	Willys-Overland	66	66½	66	66½	+ ½
			Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	94¼	95¾	94¼	95	+1½
				115	115	115	115	+1½
				102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾

*Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money in Light Demand and Discount Rates Inactive.

LONDON, June 2.—Money was in light demand and discount rates were very quiet today.

There was a fair business in high-class investment securities on the Stock Exchange, but the other sections were quiet. Japanese bonds were firm among the foreigners. Copper stocks were dull, diamonds weaker and Grand Trunks lower.

American securities were dull awaiting the outcome of the diplomatic situation. The undertone was somewhat better and the closing was steady.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 2.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 4½ centimes.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	560	565	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	710	725	710	725
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	220	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	48	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	149	152	149	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	127	129	127	129
Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
National Transit	8¾	9	8¾	9
N. Y. Transit	30	32	30	31
Northern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Ohio Oil	97	99	97	99
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	136	138	136	138
Pierce Oil	57	62	57	62
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	77	79	77	79
Prairie Oil & Gas	305	308	295	300
Prairie Pipe Line	128	130	126	128
Solar Refining	225	230	225	230
South Penn Pipe Line	206	210	206	210
South Penn Oil	273	276	268	273
Southern Pipe Line	110	113	110	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	277	279	274	276
Standard Oil of Ind.	408	412	405	410
Standard Oil of Kan.	345	350	335	340
Standard Oil of Ky.	248	253	248	253
Standard Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Standard Oil of N. J.	398	400	397	399
Standard Oil of N. Y.	182	184	181	183
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	*425	420	430
Union Tank	115	116	105	115
Vacuum Oil	79	81	79	81
Washington Oil	200	205	198	205

*Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.85	4.95	4.85	4.95
Tin	37.50	38.50	37.50	38.50
Antimony, other brds.	35.00	40.00	35.00	40.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £. s. d.		Tuesday. £. s. d.	
Copper, spot	79 5 0		78 17 6	
Copper, futures	80 0 0		79 15 0	
Tin, spot	180 0 0		180 10 0	
Tin, futures	182 10 0		182 0 0	
Lead	19 10 0		19 0 0	
Spelter	25 0 0		24 10 0	

Regular weekly London cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony as follows: Hallett's, $126; ordinary brands, 4118.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'28	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.85
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	6	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	7.50	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	4.80	4.65
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.25	5.00
Erie	1914-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.65
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.50
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	6.20	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½	5.00	4.88
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.55	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1914-'28	4 @4½	5.00	4.70
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	4.50	4.20
Sea. Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	4.60	4.45
			5.12	4.80

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s, Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s, Sept., 1917	104	104½	104	104½
4½s, March, 1963	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s, May, 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s, May, 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s, Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s, March, 1964	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, March, 1930-60	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s, May, 1969	95¼	95⅝	95	95¼
4s, Nov., 1958	95¼	95⅝	94¾	95¼
4s,

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Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock.
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Fidelity Trust Stock
Isterna. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
Lincoln Trust Stock
North River Insurance Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

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Japanese Gov. 1st & 2d Series 4½s 1925
L. & N. (St. Louis Div.) 3s 1980
Northern Pac. Prior Lien 4s 1997
Crex Carpet
Canadian Car & Foundry Com.
Standard Milling Com. & Pfd.
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44 Broad St.—Phone 6951-6 Broad.—N. Y.

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Niagara, Lockport, Ontario Pow. 5s
Southwestern Gas & Elec. 5s
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DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 2, 1915.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 65.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 11, 1915.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, June 2, 1915.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 51.
A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 11, 1915.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.
The second instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
Dated June 1, 1915.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York, June 2, 1915.
A dividend of 1¼% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1915. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 15, 1915, and re-open at 10 A. M. July 2, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.,
15 Broad St., New York, June 1, 1915.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 1st day of June, 1915, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1915.
F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

Thompson-Starrett Company.
51 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the common stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1915.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.
GEO. T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR COMPANY.
June 2, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared quarterly dividends of 2% on Preferred Stock and 1½ on Common Stock, also an extra dividend of 4% on Common Stock, all payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record June 12, 1915.
F. A. DILLINGHAM, Sec'y.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, INC.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable July 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1915. Books will not close.
F. P. ASSMANN, Treasurer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Improves and Prices Are Firmer in Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 130,464 shares of stock and $29,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 22,831; railroads, 4,025; oils, 2,682, and mining, 101,426; rights, $5,300. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Alliance Film..	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	⅞
8,650	American Zinc.	48¾	50½	48¾	50¼
2,700	†Car, †Light & Power	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	Cramp S. & E.	38¾	38½	38¾	38½
141	†Electric Boat.	79	82	79	82
560	Emerson Phon.	13¾	14	13¾	14
200	†Inter. Mer. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†Inter. Motors.	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Kelly Sp. Tire.	127	127	127	127
110	N. Y. Trans...	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼
20	†Pyrene Mfg. Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Corp. of R. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
200	†Riker & H., new	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,700	Un. Cig. Stores	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
100	†Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Amer.	99	99	99	99
3,000	Un. Profit S...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,500	†World's Film.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Crescent P. L..	40	40	40	— ⅛
3	Colonial Oil...	120	120	120	—15
10	Indiana P. L..	95	95	95	..
1,900	Int. Petroleum..	8⅞	9	8⅞	..
2	Nat. Transit...	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
60	Ohio Oil	136	136	136	..
450	Pierce Oil	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
40	Prairie O. & G.	305	296	305	+10
60	Prairie P. L....	130	128	129	+ 2
5	South. Penn..	0.273	273	273	+ 1
2	S. W. P. P. L..	110	110	110	+ 2
100	S. Oil of Cal...	278	276	278	+ 3
1	S. Oil of Ind...	412	412	412	..
16	S. Oil of Kan..	345	340	345	+10
10	S. Oil of N. J..	399	399	399	+ 1
12	Vacuum Oil....	202½	200	202½	— ½

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Amal. Copper..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
300	Texas Oil.....	3	3	2⅞	2⅞

RAILROADS.

1,100	Interb.Con., w.i.	24	24	23¼	23¼
600	Int. C. pf., w.i.	75	75	74	74
500	Wabash, w. i..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1,025	Wabash pf. (a)	44	44¼	43½	44¼
800	Wabash pf. (b)	21¼	21½	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

2,700	†Alaska June..	13	13¼	13	13½
1,800	†Alta-Consol...	78	78	75	75
6,750	*†Atlanta	33	34½	33	33
1,000	*†Big Cottonw.	7	7	7	7
6,000	*†Booth	54	55	53½	55
115	Butte & N. Y.	½	1	½	1
1,700	*Cashboy	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½
200	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Chile Copper..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Crown Reserve	¾	¾	¾	¾
720	D.-D. Copper..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	Dome Mines...	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2,000	*†Emma Cop..	34	35	34	35
500	*†Florence ..	53	54	53	54
700	*†Genesee C..	42	42	42	42
200	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,700	*†Goldfield Mr.	26	27	26	27
51	Greene-Can....	31½	31½	30	30½
1,000	†Iron Blossom.	70	70	69	69
12,600	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2,700	†*Kewanas	15	15	14	14
105	La Rose Con..	½	½	½	½
900	*McKinley-D..	83	83	81	81
3,600	*Majestic Cop.	60	63	60	62
1,850	Mines of Am..	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
14,500	New Utah B..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,300	*North Star...	16½	17	16½	17
5,200	†*Ore	10	10	8½	9
500	†*Sells	27	27	27	27
1,000	†*Sandst'rd K.	8	8	8	8
2,000	*Silver Pick...	8	9	8	9
450	Stand. S.-L...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
1,300	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,700	*Tono. C. B..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
100	Tono. Exten..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	*Tono. Merg..	57	57	57	57
700	*Tono. J. B..	77	77	75	75
7,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,600	†*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	*West E. Con.	76	76	75	75
1,000	West End Ex.	4	4	4	4
100	Yukon G. M..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$11,000	†Chile C. 7s..	114	114	114	114
18,000	West. Pac. 6s, flat	29	29½	28¾	29

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 2. Bid.	Asked.	June 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	¾	1	¾	1
Brit.-Am. Tob. C., or.	15½	16	15½	16
B.-Am. T. C., or. b.	16	16½	15½	16
Electric Boat pf....	98	100	98	100
Int. Met. Mar. pf...	4¾	5½	5	5½
Int. Motors pf.....	35	36½	35	36½
Inter. Steam Pump..	4	5	4	5
Inter. Steam P. ctfs.	5	12	5	12
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kel. S. T. new 1st pf.	81	88	81	83
Kel. S. T. new 2d pf.	120	135	120	135
L. V. Coal Sales Co..	160	170	160	170
Manhtan Transit....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
McCrory Stores Corp.	51	54	51	54
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Tobacco Prod. com..	52	57	52	57
Unit. Cig. S. new pf.	11¼	11⅞	11½	11⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Braden Copper.....	7	7½	7	7½
Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
C. O. D. Con.....	5	6	4½	5½
D. B. Butte, asst. pd.	3	4	3	4
Nipissing Mines Co...	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Superstition Min. Co.	23	24	23	24
Tonopah Mining....	7	7¼	7	7¼
Tuolomne Copper....	⅝	¼	⅝	½
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.91	70.49	70.77	+ .64
Industrials	65.87	64.76	65.47	+ .88

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 26.....	67.43	66.63	67.00	— .38
May 27.....	67.58	67.03	67.38	+ .29
May 28.....	67.52	67.11	67.34	— .04
May 29.....	67.34	66.90	67.06	— .28
May 31.....	Holiday			
June 1.....	67.38	66.48	67.34	+ .28
June 2.....	68.89	67.59	68.12	+ .78

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June, 1914..	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 26	68.18
June, 1913..	69.23 June 3	66.09 June 10	66.44
June, 1912..	82.79 June 6	80.03 June 1	81.84
Yr. to date.	78.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.06
Year, 1914..	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912..	85.52 Sep. 30	77.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911..	84.41 Jan. 26	66.57 Sep. 25	77.60

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	318	323
American Light & Traction pf....	108	109½
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	55	57
American Gas & Electric pf....	90	91
*American Gas & Electric pf....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	61	64
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities.....	23	26
American Public Utilities pf....	62	65
Amer. Water Works & Elec.....	7½	8½
Amer. W. W. & E. part pf.....	19	22
Amer. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	61	65
Cities Service	54	55
Cities Service pf.....	56	57
Colorado Power.....	17½	19½
Colorado Power pf.....	90	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	50	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	79	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929....	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s....	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	61	66
Electric Bond and Share pf.....	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s....	71½	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf..	60	70
Federal Light & Traction.....	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	59	62
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf....	30	35
Northern States Power.....	28	31
Northern States Power pf.....	82	84
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	17	20
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf..	63	66
†Southern California Edison.....	72	76
Southern California Edison pf....	90	93
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	5¼	6¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf....	25	27
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power.....	6½	7
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf....	29	32
United Light & Railways.....	44	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	69	72
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	69	70
Utah Securities	14	16
Western Power	13¼	15
Wester Power pf.....	56	58

*Par value $50. †Ex-dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
58	Cigar Mach. Corp.	50c	50c	50c	50c
18	Consol. Power ...	106	106	106	106
60	Marine Bank	39½	39½	39½	39½
35	Merch.-Mech. Bk.	29	29	29	29
5	Northern Central..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
70	Unit. Rys. & El.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Wayland O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	A.C.Line, S.C.4s	90	90	90	90
1,000	Chi. Rys.1st 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,900	City Bal.3½s, '30	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	City Bal.3½s, '40	92	92	92	92
700	City Bal.3½s, '50	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
10,000	City Bal. 4s, '51, P. L.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	City Bal. 4s, '61	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s...	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Fair. & C.Tr.5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4,000	Fla. South. 4s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
3,000	Ga., Car. & N.5s.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
1,000	JamisonC.&C.5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	M. & St.P.1L.5s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s ctfs.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
1,000	Nor. Cent. 5s, B.	104½	104½	104½	104½
2,000	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
6,000	U. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	58	58	58	58
1,000	U. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	82	82	82	82
200	U. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	387	395	387	390
6,245	Alaska	34¾	35¾	34¾	35
50	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Allouez	54	54½	54	54
248	Amalgamated.	65	67	65	66½
14,101	Amer. Zinc....	48½	50¼	48¾	50¼
1,300	Anaconda.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼
1,755	Ariz. Comm'l..	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
8,158	Butte & Sup..	72	74½	72	74¾
245	Cal'met & Ariz	63½	65	63½	64¾
143	Cal'met & Hec.	585	585	585	585
640	Copper Range.	50½	52	50½	51½
166	East Butte....	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
60	Franklin	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
610	Granby	79	81	79	80¾
73	Greene-Can'nea	30	30½	30	30
225	Hancock	20	20½	20	20¼
5	Hedley	28½	28½	28½	28½
5	Indiana	7½	7½	7½	7½
820	Island Creek..	45	46	45	46
5	Isl'd Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
120	Isle Royale...	27	27¼	27	27¼
410	Keweenaw	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
225	Mass. Consol..	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
170	Mohawk	72	74	72	73
810	Nevada Cons..	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
400	New Arcadian.	9¾	9¾	9	9¼
1,000	North Butte...	30¾	31½	30¾	31¼
213	North Lake ...	2¼	2¼	2	2
20	Old Colony....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
35	Old Dominion.	54	54	54	54
190	Osceola	82	82	82	82
1,135	Pond Creek ...	15½	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
290	Quincy	89	89	87½	87½
100	Ray Consol....	24	24	24	24
250	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8
80	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
50	St. Mary's L..	56	56½	56	56½
320	Sup. & Boston.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
80	Sup. Copper...	27	27½	27	27½
115	Tamarack	36	36	35	36
70	Trinity	5	5½	5	5½
2,633	U. S. Smelting	37	38¼	37	38
27	U.S. Smelt. pf.	44	45¼	44	45¼
8,353	Utah Apex....	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
4,178	Utah Consol...	14½	15	14½	15
20	Utah Copper..	66½	68½	66¼	68½
95	Wolverine	56	57¼	56	57
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½

RAILROADS.

45	Boston & Alb..	178	178	178	178
7	Boston & Low..	125	125	125	125
80	Boston & Me...	32	32	31	31
100	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	106	106½	106	106½
50	Mass. Electric.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
175	Mass. Elec. pf.	36½	36¾	36	36½
27	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62	62	61½	61½
2	Old Colony....	148	148	148	148
33	W. End St. Ry	61	61½	61	61½
10	W.E.St.Ry. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Agr. Ch..	51½	51½	51¼	51½
67	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	98	99¼	98	99¼
5	Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
25	Amer. Sugar..	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
129	Am. T. & Tel.	119¼	120	119½	120
50	Atl.G. & W. I.	9	9	9	9
30	Atl.G.&W.I. pf	22	22	22	22
35	Edison	235	235	235	235
221	Gen. Electric..	158	160¼	158	160
10	Mass. Gas	79	79	79	79
21	N. E. Teleph..	130	130	130	130
8	Pullman	155	155½	155	155½
11	Swift & Co....	100	100¼	100	100½
183	United Fruit..	131½	134	131½	134
420	U. Shoe Mach.	62	64	62	63¾
9	U. Shoe M. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
126	U. S. Steel....	55	55¾	54¾	54¾
52	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107	107	107

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87½	87¼	87½	87¼
5,400	Am. T. & T. cv.				
	4s	100	100	100	100
11,000	A.G. & W.I.5s	70	70	69	69
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
6,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg'd.....	96	96	96	96
3,000	N.Y. Cent. deb. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	West. T. & T. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Radiator.	355	355	355	355
25	Com. Edison..	133	133	133	133
50	Goodrich	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
60	Illinois Brick.	64	64	64	64
17	M. Ward pf..	112	112½	112	112½
25	Public Service.	80	80	80	80
100	People's Gas..	114	114	114	114
13	Quaker Oats..	250	250	246½	250
95	Quak. Oats pf.	107	107	107	107
80	Sears-R'buck..	136	136	135	136
385	St'rt Warner..	64½	66	64½	66
253	Swift	100¾	110	100½	100¾
112	Union Carbide.	157	157	156	156

BONDS.

$3,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	93	93	93	93
2,000	Swift 5s.....	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Bald. Loco....	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾
24	Bald. Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101	101
151	Cambria Steel.	48¼	48¼	47½	47½
5	Cal. Petrol....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
390	Gen. Asphalt...	27	27¼	27	27¼
27	Gen. Asph. pf.	65¼	65¾	64¾	64¾
13	Key. Tel., pf..	68	68	68	68
200	Lake Superior.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
22	Leh. Nav. stk.	72¾	73½	72¾	73¾
35	Lv. Trans. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
201	Penna. R. R..	53¾	53¾	53½	53½
9	Penna. Salt...	90	90	90	90
71	Phila. Electric.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
530	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Rep. I. & S....	28½	28½	28½	28½
45	Reading	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
350	Ton. Mining...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
11	Un. Gas. Imp.	85	88	82½	83½
†480	Union Traction.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
4,615	U. S. Steel....	54½	55½	54½	55
555	Wm. Cramp, S. & E.....	37	38¼	37	38

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	86	86	86	86
4,000	Beth. Steel 1st ser. 5s.....	100	100	100	100
2,000	Beth. St. ref. 5s.	91½	91½	91½	91½
63	Cam. St. scrip, May, 1917...	97	97	97	97
80	Cam. St. scrip, Feb., 1917.	97	97	97	97
5,000	Choc. gen. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
7,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s, ctfs.....	76	76	76	76
8,000	L. Val. gen. 5s.	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾
2,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Leh. Val. gen. con

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HOEVEL SANDBLAST MACHINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Hoevel Sandblast Machine Company, a Delaware corporation, at 50 Church Street, by these creditors: Jacob E. Bab, $685; Charles S. Martin, $2,558; and Central Inn Company, $212. The company was incorporated with capital stock of $300,000, which was afterwards reduced to $150,000, and David T. Stuart is Secretary and Treasurer. Liabilities are stated to be $18,000, and assets $3,000.

BELL DRY GOODS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Bell Dry Goods Company of 137 Essex Street by these creditors: E. Shapero & Son, $397; S. Handel & Brothers, $297, and Scheuer & Co., $582. It was alleged that the company transferred stock amounting to $5,000. Liabilities are stated to be $8,000, and assets $5,000.

DIAMOND & FRIEDMAN.—A petition has been filed against Diamond & Friedman, dealers in clothing at 2,074 Third Avenue, by these creditors: Jacob P. Levinson, $300; Gaston Benoit, $100, and Edward Phillips, $227. They made an assignment on June 1 to Harry Osterman.

JENNIE BERNSTEIN, dealer in cloaks and suits at 95 Division Street, has made an assignment to Emil Frankel. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against her by these creditors: Philip Rabinowitz, $100; Charles Levy, $350, and Joseph Webman, $150.

HERMAN L. BLEIER, salesman at 2,140 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,721, and no assets. Part of the liabilities are as indorser of notes of the Halley Land Improvement Company.

JOSEPH KRAUS, clerk, of 309 West 111th Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition with liabilities $1,744 and no assets.

ROHDE & HASKINS COMPANY, dealer in books and stationery at 16 Cortlandt Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $16,644 and assets $24,585.

S. DESSAU'S SONS, (corporation,) dealers in bortz and carbon at 180 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities $12,633 and assets $4,236. David Dessau is the largest creditor, $5,946.

MORRIS GREENBERG, neckwear manufacturer at 125 Allen Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,147 and assets $663.

L. H. LANG COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles F. Minor receiver for L. H. Lang Company, Inc.

GUTMAN, SOLOMONS & CO., INC.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Gutman, Solomons & Co., Inc., importers of fancy goods at 100 West Thirty-first Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar; liabilities, $151,180, caused by the war.

GEORGE F. HILLS COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of George F. Hills Company, paper stock, 108 Cliff Street, at 20 cents on the dollar; liabilities $94,472.

LESE BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Lese Brothers, dry goods, 58 Catharine Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash; liabilities, $22,843.

MANHATTAN BAND AND COLLAR COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Manhattan Band and Collar Company, Inc., shirts, 200 Canal Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar; liabilities $21,098.

SAMSON BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Samson Brothers, postcard novelties, 67 Irving Place, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash; liabilities, $155,704.

SCHREIBER & KOHN, INC.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Schreiber & Kohn, Inc., jewelry novelties, 40 East Fourteenth Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar; liabilities, $11,473.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CHARLES E. BAYLIES, 29 West Forty-second Street, formerly Vice President of the Dean Alvord Company, real estate developer; liabilities, $45,515.

Dr. THOMAS J. CARNEY, 171 West Ninety-fifth Street; liabilities, $21,466.

ADOLPH FROMM, salesman, 835 Hunts Point Avenue, formerly liquors; liabilities, $28,015.

HERBERT I. HALL, commission, fruit, 198 Chambers Street; liabilities, $12,584.

LEICHTER BROTHERS, dresses, 13 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $5,202.

LEVY, SCHWADE & SPRINGER, dresses, 14 East Thirty-second Street; liabilities, $17,600.

THOMAS D. LOUNSBURY & CO., home furnishings, Coxsackie; liabilities, $4,742.

ADELAIDE L. MARTENS, living at the Hotel Lucerne; liabilities, $799.

GAETANO MOLITO, women's tailor, 101 West Twenty-ninth Street; liabilities, $13,846.

JULIUS ROETGER, hotel, formerly 5 South Street; liabilities, $24,812.

CHESTER A. STANTON, Wurtsboro; liabilities, $1,049.

GOLDBERG & HEISHOBER, jewelry, 64 Willett Street; liabilities, $16,308.

HENRY MOCK, bar and cabinet fixtures, 338 East Ninety-fifth Street; liabilities, $25,725.

CHARLES PARELLI, real estate agent, 105 Christopher Street; liabilities, $1,657.

MORRIS SCHACHTEL, clothing, 99 Stanton Street; liabilities, $4,816.

SAMUEL WEINSTEIN, dresses, 32 West Twentieth Street; liabilities, $28,749.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles E. Walker of the New England Discount Company and other concerns which recently came under Federal investigation has filed schedules in bankruptcy, listing some assets and liabilities as "uncertain." Other liabilities total $9,039 and assets $5,071.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Austin, Ruth—S. Meinhardt, $135.17.
Aubry, Hippolyte—E. T. Gerry, $1,060.22.
Auerbach, Charles—M. Meyer et al., $221.49.
Andriopoulos, Michael—J. Porents, $214.41.
Art Silk Yarn Ass'n, Inc.—Commercial Newspaper Co., $173.91.
Alliance Films Corp.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc., $1,948.89.
Same—Baron Printing Co., $1,813.38.
Allen, Lydia J. McM.—A. S. Vernay, $2,770.46.
Same—Handon Studios, $144.17.
Same—Louise & Co., $128.75.
Bugbee, Wm. P.—Ives Mfg. Corp., $109.01.
Bendheim, Berthold—West Side Bank, $3,151.49.
Bertrand, Chas. A., Jr.—K. J. Anthony, $457.35.
Burnside, Mary T.—M. Stern, $1,113.82.
Cahen, John P.—E. G. Jacobson, $400.
Clark, Maude F.—P. Livingston, $242.53.
Cohen, Nathan—R. Peretz et al., $186.03.
Curran, James, and Peter Londis—K. Duryear, $452.05.
Case, Jean and John D.—Challenge Cutlery Corp., $564.47.
Same—Same, $2,338.86.
Case, Jean—Wiebusch & Hilger, Ltd., $638.07.
Dick, Evans R.; George McCall, Alexander E. Hunt, Jr., J. Julian Dick, Marshall Geer, George Willing, Jr., and Frank M. Dick—O. C. Hoyt, $14,842.65.
Dewey, Wm. H. — John Simmons Co., $1,827.87.
Dias, Building Co., Inc.—Levin Kronenberg & Co., $2,029.53.
Drouet & Page Co., Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co., $118.03.
Dudley, Jarriet E.—Ira Realty Co., $572.78.
Friedman, Louis R.—Standard Oil Co. of New York, $1,030.01.
Finke, Herman A. B., and George C. Robinson—De Soto Paint Mfg. Co., $245.41.
Goldberg, Abraham—S. Rashes, $107.41.
Gardner, Joseph, and Samuel Frankel—People, &c., $1,000.
Goldstein, Morris—Century Bank of City of New York, $320.64.
Glory, Israel; Hebrew Institute of East New York, and Feldman Heating Co.—Coco Bros., Inc., $257.61.
Gluck, Charles—H. B. Isaacson, $161.07.
Golliek & Smith—J. Billek, $500.
Geiger, Victor—I. Handler et al., $105.76.
Haunszek, Stephen—J. Kente, $622.41.
Hungarian-American Realty Co.—V. J. Szabo, $177.07.
Henry, Arthur—A. H. Barney, $216.47.
Hopp, Julius — Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street Co., $224.41.
Hoban-Hunter-Feltner Co.—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., costs, $109.04.
Jones, Richard W., Jr.; Edmund K. Stallo, and David Mallory — Butler County Bank, $1,139.70.
Same—Bank of Luverne, $1,139.70.
Same—Montgomery Bank and Trust Co., $1,139.70.
Kenna, George, and Herman Klust—W. Brakmann et al., $186.98.
Kronengold, Philip—C. E. Johnson, $115.29.
Lenowsky, Alfred: Herman Lenowsky, and Adolph Blumensohn—J. E. Walworth et al., $222.83.
Lindau—Simon—S. Meinhardt, $174.67.
Levine, Samuel; Samuel Feingold, and Nettie Feingold—A. H. M. Sinclair, $4,431.20.
Lamaitre, Lucia, and Mary McAniff—J. Morrison, $366.91.
Minton, Maurice M.—F. V. Coulon, $664.92.
McGrane, John J.—M. Cloke, $138.31.
M. & P. Realty Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $151.45.
McNelli, John—P. Voekler, $881.85.
Merchant Engineers Corp., and Oliver T. Johnson—W. T. Bonner, $103.92.
Miller, Andrew—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co., costs, $127.72.
Morrison, Morris—C. Swarris, $1,654.87.
Michaud, Sarah, and Arverne Estates Co.—S. Glaser, $1,944.09.
Megibow, David, Samuel Jurow, and Harry Megibow or Mesibow—Corn Exchange Bank, $128.01.
Manley, Glen—Real eatly Co., $114.85.
Merola, Gaetano—Wesley Realty Co., $209.16.
Mondheim, Morris—H. F. Gundrum Co., $635.23.
Murphy, Patrick—E. J. Markey Co., $811.80.
Newgold, Morris—Automatic Fire Alarm Co., $104.05.
New Era Producing Co., Inc.—G. Filkins, $3,116.93.
Olson, Clara—E. Stern, et al., $151.91.
Neal, Warren P.—M. Yankowitz, $503.15.
Philip, Kassel Co., and Samuel Kassel—Security Bank of N. Y., $449.43.
Ponce De Leon, Emilio—Ellmont Realty Co., $156.50.
Parks, Hattie—George Bernard & Co., $172.72.
Payne, Leslie C.—R. J. Hickson, $459.41.
Reed, Frederick A., Edw. M. Tierney, Donald C. Macdonald—Edw. L. Hearn—Intercity Power Co., et. al., costs, $118.48.
Same—O. B. Corbin, et. al., $117.22.
Same—J. C. Sheehan, costs, $116.75.
Rich, Harry—S. Mincifl, costs, $110.
Rich, Arthur, and Barney Leeder—D. Butcher, $639.95.
Schaufele, Clifford A.—Beekman Press, $235.96.
Soresi, Angelo L.—W. B. Thorn, $445.12.
Scheffer, Gordon L.—T. C. Camp, $362.72.
Schapiro, Harry—Robert Griffin Co., $177.
Shoemaker, Thomas B.—I. Indelicato, $780.32.
Schaufele, Clifford A.—A. Delatizky et al., $235.96.
Sharp, Andrew C.—McLaughlin & Donovan, Inc., $351.72.
Shawmut Waxed Paper Co.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $352.94.
Schaufele, Clifford A.—J. W. Pratt Co., $629.80.
Strasser, William—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $37,299.01.
Vogel, Jacob—H. Malgood et al., $117.10.
Van Riper, Lewis C.—C. A. Geant et al., $1,728.88.
Sascarella, Charles and Salvatore—W. Cassboom, $296.15.
Triffari, Ludovico—C. W. F. Donnelly, $266.33.
Taaffe, John—Warren Bros. Cont. Co., $179.80.
Wehrum, Frederick W.—C. L. Gurney et al., $102.70.
Wilhelm, Carl—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $138.15.
Warren, John—L. Latzer, $1,542.52.
Wilbur, Erwin C.—E. H. Wilbur, costs, $129.10.
Waxster, Leon F. X.—W. Stillpass, $124.41.
Watkins, Henry M.—Lebolt Co., $138.91.
Wilder, Willis A.—J. G. Haberle, $121.63.
Wesson, Michael and Clarence—H. J. Herskovits, $377.09.
Wollenhaupt, August, Jr.—M. O'Brien & Son, Inc., $162.41.
Williams, Geo. B.—T. J. Duggan, $590.98.
Waxenberg, Louis, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $1,500.
Webb, Frank E.—J. H. Boyce et al., $183.27.
Waldes, Henry, Sigismund Waldes, Ignatz Puc, and Edward Merzinger—Schnitzler & Co., $2,145.53.

In Bronx County.

Atwell, William E.—Bronx National Bank, $65.76.
Cornyn, Felix—Huron Cigar Co., Inc., $92.22.
Dunn, John J.—Huron Cigar Co., Inc., $223.66.
Dolan, Hugh—same, $169.17.
Davidson, Elizabeth—L. Marks et al., $71.96.
Grave, Charles—H. Male, $44.72.
Greenbaum, Adolf—N. Y. Telephone Co., $21.21.
Harris, Michael H.—A. L. Oberdorfer, $177.22.
Lugt, Elizabeth—W. L. Blumberg et al., $65.72.
Lustgarten, Isaac—A. Safir, $47.65.
Marks, Louis—C. Noll, $46.22.
Mutchnick, David—H. Finkelstein et al., $38.22.
O'Rourke, Patrick—H. Jackson et al., $116.47.
Rosendorf, Hugo D.—Stephen Whitney Estate Co., $892.95.
Schapiro, Barnet, and Abraham I. Gordon—Metropolitan Bank, $1,247.54.
Strauss, Sidney, and Adolph Gleitsman—National Security Bank of Philadelphia, $1,201.21.
Turk, Theresa—M. Shapiro, $44.72.
Wood, Samuel J.—Hailey Land and Improvement Co. et al., $4,745.40.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cregar, Charles S.—Corn Exchange Bank, June 14, 1909, $736.59.
Eschen, Louis—11 West 25th St. Co., July 22, 1914, $124.63.
Edgar, Thomas C. and George—H. Lawson, Aug. 28, 1914, $2,687.50.
Grashorn, George—J. E. Nicols, et al., Nov. 17, 1909, $291.23.
Hammond Typewriter Co.—R. K. Ingalls, Jan. 21, 1915, $1,304.05.
Stein, Sam, Harry Zeff, Louis Eckstein and John Foyash—J. Parlser, Mar. 19, 1913, $226.02.
Steinmetz, Max—D. Kahn, et al., July 12, 1910, $275.
Stein, Bernhard—J. Wagener, July 18, 1912, $536.99.
Wight, Edwin M.—F. G. Brown, Dec. 14, 1914, $1,540.97.
Witcoff, Selig—Weisz & Co., Inc., May 5, 1915, $182.17.
Arnold, Aaron—Electric Conservation Co., Inc., Mar. 22, 1915, $427.18.
Bissell, Harold E.—L. Bordwell, Dec. 14, 1914, $188.91.
Brinley, Caroline—N. Y. Steam Co., Feb. 18, 1904, $270.89.
Ingalls, Roscoe K.—Hammond Typewriter Co., Jan. 6, 1915, $104.80.
Langere, Raphael—Kawneer Mfg. Co., Feb. 14, 1914, $231.65.
Martin, John T.—J. McNiece, Feb. 25, 1915, $883.38.
Marks, Louis—G. Laubentracht, Mar. 24, 1915, $178.50.
Vanderbeck, Gertrude A.—L. Kierman, Mar. 29, 1915, (vacated,) $112.15.
Spolders, Grace—L. Rieders, May 28, 1915, (vacated,) $304.56.
Bailey, Louis D.—Shedd Electric Co., Inc., April 16, 1915, (canceled,) $5,400.60.
Housman, Clarence J. and Salling W. Baruch—I. Small, Dec. 6, 1913, (reversed,) $30,548.90.
Swezey, Arthur M. and Fred Newins—Broadway Bargain House, May 19, 1915, (vacated,) $298.16.

In Bronx County.

Mora, Pedro—F. H. Dodd, et al., Dec. 26, 1914, $71.41.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY F. WELLS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,147.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

...otice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 539 Broadway, New York City, on the 3rd day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of certain office fixtures, desks, chairs, typewriter, books, camera, and photographic equipment, music rolls, Victrola records, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

New York, May 19, 1915.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM BERMAN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 1,441 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' ready-to-wear cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, waists, underwear, hosiery, gloves, and a general line of dry goods, showcases, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of BELL DRY GOODS COMPANY, INC., to Morris B. Arnold, for the benefit of creditors.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at the debtor's place of business, No. 137 Essex Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., property herein consisting of a stock of dry goods, also fixtures. The property can be inspected on June 12th and 14th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1915.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIZZIE ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 10, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 First Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, shoes, trunks, fixtures, etc.

MAURICE L. SHAINE,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors,
350 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SADIE SMITH.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 4 Lenox Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of corsets, hosiery, underwear, fixtures, etc.

JACOB GORDON, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,298.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS L. WEISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris L. Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 14, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21749.—In Bankruptcy.—GUSTAVE FRIEDBERGER, WILLIAM FRIEDBERGER and BENJAMIN M. FRIEDBERGER, individually and copartners doing business under the firm name of G. FRIEDBERGER & SONS, Bankrupts. Gustave Friedberger, William Friedberger and Benjamin M. Friedberger, individually and copartners doing business under the firm name of G. Friedberger & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on May 25, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 16, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, June 2nd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21494.—In Bankruptcy.—WALTER T. STONE and W. OLIVER PATTON, individually and as copartners doing business as STONE & PATTON, Bankrupts.

Walter T. Stone and W. Oliver Patton, individually and as co-partners doing business as Stone & Patton, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 27, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 15, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20631.—In Bankruptcy. — WALTER JACKMAN, OTTO J. GEWEHR, and the copartnership firm of JACKMAN & GEWEHR, Bankrupts. Walter Jackman, Otto J. Gewehr, and the copartnership firm of Jackman & Gewehr were duly adjudicated bankrupts on May 8, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 16, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,741.—In Bankruptcy.—TRI-DAILY SPORTING BULLETIN, INC., Bankrupt.

Tri-Daily Sporting Bulletin, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 22, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 16, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,946.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY WEITZ, Bankrupt.

Henry Weitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 16, 1915, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21636.—In Bankruptcy.—BENJAMIN KOHL, Bankrupt.

Benjamin Kohl was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 17, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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The Summer schedule for season of 1915 will go in effect Sunday, June 27th.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

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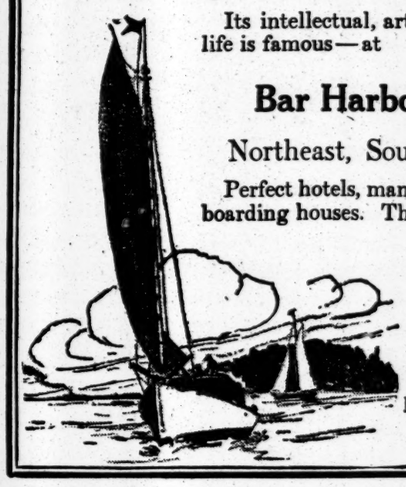

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Motion P P Co<Comet Films, Amexas<Arrendondo, Compania Minerva, &c<same, Moore<C of Yonkers, Palmer<Joseph, Klinger<Hanes, Aliano<Eagle Lock Co, Irving Pitt Mfg Co< Heinn Co, Whitney<Univ Film Mfg Co, McLean Mfg Co<Gray Drug Co, Gideon<Rep Sec Co, Noble<Fruheauf, Heinstein<Kapp, Standard A & R Co< Hastings Pave Co, Walker<Harriman, Palmer<Dienst Co, Crim<Triest, Young<Looke & Co, Bayliok<Nov Show Case Co, Ogden Co<Fee & Mason, Wolven<Underwood & Underwood, Thermogene Co<Thermoline Co, Wolven<Elliott Ser Co, Am Seating Co<Hammerstein, Rolker<Std Alcohol Co, McCarthy<Adler Bros & Co, Wertheim<Ritter Bros, McLean Mfg Co<Glaser, Rohrer & Co, Sines<Rothenberg, Mac mber & W &c, Co<Hazard Mfg Co, Simpson<Pryor & Co, US Light, &c, Co< Hubinek, Sykes<Linck, (2.) Kawneer Mfg Co< Zouri D M Co, Monmouth Sec Co< Greenhut Co.

Same<Rosenbrock B & E Co, Smith<Jamison, Stewart<United Mchts Rty, &c, Co, Maguire<Barrett, Hamilton<Erie R R, Cox<Cryder, Campagna Const Co< Underwood, Collins<McCarthy, Kolbrenner<Bob,

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 11 A. M. Motions: Re Titanic.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Naturalizations.—At 9:30 A. M.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Oday, McGrath<Carnegie Trust Co, Madison Tr Co<Carnegie Tr Co, People<Justice Hendrick, (Thaw case.) Hastings Land Imp Co<Zimmer, Greer<Smith,

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Amoroso<Fruit Auction Co, Re McManemee, Kirkpatrick<Blau, Dunn<McMullen, S & Triest, CNY<Appleby, (2.) Sterns<F B Harms Co People<Gibson, Levy<Lindson, St John<Reiss, People<Eichner,

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re People State N Y, (Montague.) Re Wagner, Bell<Bell, Canty<Kelly, Phillipson<Smith, (2.) Rabe<Baldwin, W H Henry & Co< Murphy, Re Gt Nor Trading Co, Hagenauer<Hagenauer, Re Peyster, New System Napkin, &c, Co<Gelbtuch, Pauli<Pulpp, Re Gordon, (Renz.) Stein<Margareten, Heilbrunn<Ger Alliance Ins Co, Re Colonello Ferera Co< Rudolph Wallach Co< McDermott, Buckley<Biehl Estate Corpn, Gen Dehydrator Co< F W Bussing Co, Stansky<Meier, (2.) Hagenauer<Hagenauer, People, &c<De Villers, Soc for Relief of Destd Blind<Levy, Schieffelin<CNY Ins Co, Myers<Scheffler, Buch<Rafsky, Aschelman<Kursheedt Mfg Co, Smith<CNY, McCleary<same, Nigro<same, O'Keefe<same, McCrea<Uterhart, Perse<Int R T Co, (2) Physioc<Physioc, Weiss<Mayfield Const Co, Whitson<Whitson, N Y Co Nat Bank< Peckworth, Abraham<Lebost, Hamanzas<Goldberg, Freedlander<Romney Realty Co, Ashkar<Ushi, Bussel<Reis, Lispenards, L't'd<De Kraft, Deiter<Wallace, Banks<McDermott & Hanigan, Goston<Case Thresh Mach Co, Trustees of Leake & Watts Orph Home< Star Mfg Co, Barranger<James Butler, Inc, Waxberg<L & D Rty Corp, Garden<Ward Baking Co, Church<Commercial Trust Co, Finkelstein<Finkelstein, Wibirt<Miller, Jr, Singer<Singer, Driscoll<Recht, Ulanon<Morris, Schweinler<Earl, Same<same, Paolino<Ludin Realty Co,

Same<Consolidated Exchange, Same<Same, Same<Same, Same

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Leslie R. Palmer's Building Syndicate Leases Site for Another Midtown Commercial Structure—Washington Heights Apartment Sold to Investor—An Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

An interesting feature of yesterday's realty market which produced a number of small investment deals scattered throughout Manhattan and the Bronx, was a leasehold transaction in the midtown loft zone adjacent to Fifth Avenue, that involves the erection of a tall commercial building.

For a period of eighty-four years, divided into three terms, the newly formed improvement company controlled by Leslie R. Palmer has leased from Louis E. Firth the two four-story brownstone dwellings at 35 and 37 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The old structures, which occupy a plot 48.6 by 98.9 just west of Fifth Avenue, will be demolished at once, and a twelve-story building of limestone brick and ornamental terra cotta erected on the site.

The Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewis Company negotiated the lease for the owner of the property, which calls for a rental of $21,000 per annum for the first term of twenty-one years.

Rental for the second and third terms of the lease will be determined on a basis of 5 per cent. of the appraised value of the land at each expiration. Herman Lee Meader is the architect of the proposed building.

The Palmer syndicate, under the name of the Murray Hill Investing Company, is also improving the old Lewis property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, for which they paid about $194.33 a square foot, or $1,800,000, with an eleven-story commercial structure.

Buyer For Heights Apartment.

The six story apartment house at 565 and 567 West 175th Street has been sold to an investor by the M. Goodman Corporation. The structure, which was recently completed by the Selling Company, occupies a plot 50 by 112 between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues, was held at $85,000. Nehring & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Sam Hershfield No. 109 East 108th Street, a four story double flat, 25 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

Clemens J. Kracht has sold 1,585 Madison Avenue, a five story flat, on lot 25 by 81, adjoining the southeast corner of 107th Street.

M. Cassel has purchased from the Benkay Realty Company, 7 and 9 East 116th Street, a six story new-law house, on plot 50 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Samuel Kaufman has sold to M. Cohen for investment 314 Madison Street, a five story tenement on a lot 26 by 110 feet. M. Gladstone negotiated the sale.

A Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for S. Rosenthal, the four story double brick flat, 673 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, to Robert Vane, who gave in part payment the three story two family house, 795 East 176th Street, Bronx.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Claudius D. Claussen to a client of Sharrott Thom, No. 967 Sherman Avenue, near 163d Street, a five story new-law tenement house on a lot 45 by 100.

Osserman and Gottleib have purchased from F. W. Hattenroth the plot at the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Minerva Place, 70 by 100. It will be improved with a five story high-class apartment house. Arnold, Byrne and Baumann were the brokers.

A client of D. Thomas Costar has purchased from the Valhalla Corporation, Jacob O. Pedersen, President, 2323 Valentine Avenue, a five-story apartment house on plot 50 by 100, near 183d Street. The buyers gave other property in part payment.

As a site for a five-story flat house Brown & Lapin have purchased from Richard R. Masten a plot 66 by 135 on the north side of 180th Street, 132 feet west of Prospect Avenue.

The Cornish Construction Company has sold to Mrs. Mary Fayen the six-story flat occupying a plot 50 by 100 on the northwest corner of Avenue St. John and Fox Street. In part payment the buyer gave the vacant plot 50 by 100 on the southeast corner of 173d Street and Eastbourne Avenue, which the Cornish Company will improve. John F. Fetzer negotiated the trade.

$20,000 Bronx Loan.

New York Title Insurance Company has made a loan of $20,000 at 5 per cent. on 1112 Findlay Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, a five-story apartment house recently completed by A. J. Schwartzler, on plot 38.4 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Rockmore Realty Company Inc., Henry Rockmore, President, has sold the following two-family houses, 20 by 100, two-story brick dwellings: 9404 Forbell Avenue, to Nellie Glassman; 9406 Forbell Avenue, to Georgine Koeppe; and the following one-family two-story 18 by 100 brick dwellings: 9430 Forbell Avenue, to Isaac Schiff; 373 Eldert Lane, to Joseph and Maria Juve; 559 Eldert Lane, to George W. Colp; 573 Eldert Lane, to John and Elenore Baunel; 575 Eldert Lane, to Cathrine Maloney; 577 Eldert Lane, to Fred and Elva Kern, and 579 Eldert Lane, to Frederick C. Blume.

Leonard Davidson has sold the two-family house at 424 Dill Place, Ridgewood, owned by Adam Remling, to J. and E. Garofalo.

The three-story six-family flat 1,880 Madison Street in the Ridgwood Section has been sold by the G. X. Mathews Company, to Louis Weber for $11,300.

Long Island City.

The Cross & Brown Company has sold for John A. Kayan a large plot of ground, with frame buildings thereon, at the southeast corner of Jamaica and Steinway Avenues, Long Island City. Joseph Goodman, the buyer, is preparing plans to remodel the buildings to include a number of stores.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for William G. Kuder, through the office of William H. Jackson, two lots, 50 by 120 on Barrett Boulevard, near Havenwood Road, Brighton Heights, Staten Island. The property will immediately be improved by the purchaser.

$55,000 Sale at Montclair, N. J.

The brick and timbered residence of Mrs. William F. Crane on Union Street, Montclair, has been purchased by Samuel Bird, Jr., of New York City.

The house, which was built about three years ago for the late W. F. Crane of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is a striking example of Elizabethan architecture. The property was held at $55,000. E. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for Miss Georgie Albro and Mrs. H. Storms a part of the famous Albro Estate located on North Broadway, White Plains, to Asa Young, of Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mr. Young will begin at once the erection of a large residence.

Pine Brook Camp Sold.

Moore & Wyckoff have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy, his camp at Upper Saranac Lake, known as Pine Brook Camp. Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton was formerly the owner of this camp. It was held at $50,000.

L. Townsend Burden, Jr., Leases Long Island Home.

Plans were filed yesterday for a new six-story dwelling to be erected for Mrs. Lucy Drexel-Dahlgren on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 262.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It will be a fireproof structure with a façade of brick and limestone in Colonial design, fronting 37.6 feet on the street by 100 feet in depth. Ogden Codman, the architect, has placed the cost at $75,000.

Skyscraper Brings $1,500,000 at Auction.

On a bid of $1,500,000 the recently completed twenty-story office building at 42 to 52 Broad Street, running through to 48 and 50 New Street, was sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday to the New York Life Insurance Company.

The insurance company, which was the plaintiff in the action, brought suit against the 50 Broad Street Company et al. to recover a judgment of $1,703,433.44, plus taxes and interest, amounting to $17,508.50. There are two subordinate mortgages, one for $378,000, executed to the Empire Realty Company, and another for $133,694, made on Jan. 1, 1914, to the Tubes Realty & Terminal Company. Bryan L. Kennelly was the auctioneer.

$75,000 Dwelling for Mrs. Lucy Drexel-Dahlgren.

Cocks & Willets have leased the H. H. Tredwell place at East Williston, L. I., to I. Townsend Burden, Jr., of New York.

Another Queens Borough Factory.

Judson A. Harrington has leased for a term of years for the American Sales Book Company, Limited, to Reeb & Dinkins, manufacturers of wooden sash, doors, and blinds, the modern two-story brick factory building, size 75 by 200, containing about 30,000 square feet of floor space, located at the junction of Dry Harbor Road and Long Island Railroad, Glendale, Queens Borough.

The factory has a Long Island Pennsylvania Railroad switch, and is convenient, by asphalt roads, to the Queensboro Bridge. This building was formerly occupied by the American Sales Book Company, Limited, who have located their plants in Western New York and Reeb & Dinkins, the new tenants, are moving their entire business from South Brooklyn.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Cross & Brown the store and basement at 170-172 West Broadway, to the Degnon Contracting Company.

M. Rosenthal Company have leased for a term of five years the store and basement, 450 Sixth Avenue, for the Rosoff Lunch Company to the Star Electrical Company.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Frank Kines the store, 348 Madison Avenue, for a term of years to Lewandos French Dyeing and Cleaning Company, now located at 557 Fifth Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

86th St, 324 and 326 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 2 three-story dwellings, each 12.6x102.2; executor's sale; to William P. Zwinge for $8,750; also

87th St, 211 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 19.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; to J. Isaacs for $6,750; also

128th St, 126 to 134 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 three-story dwellings, each 15x99.11; executor's sale, estate of Hugo Gersch, deceased; to Charles W. Watson for $25,000.

Broad St, 48 to 52, w s, 169.10 ft s of Exchange Place, runs w 110.9x s 45.7x w 49.10 to New St x s 64.5x e 74.8x e 111.10, twenty-story office building; New York Life Insurance Co. against 50 Broad Street Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. R. Sheffield, referee; due, $1,703,433.44; taxes, &c., $17,508.50; to the plaintiff for $1,500,000.

101st St, 64, s s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Clara Steiermann against First United Presbyterian Church et al.; Joseph Rosenzweig, attorney; Moses Cowen, referee; due, $2,680.63; taxes, &c., $1,067.13; subject to a mortgage of $19,000; to the plaintiff for $22,884.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744 to 1,748, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; E. L. Mooney et al. against D. W. Harkness et al.; Blandy, M. & S., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; partition; adjourned to June 16.

29th St, 39 and 41 West, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 49.11x98.9, twelve-story loft building, leasehold; Michael J. O'Connor et al. against Rockbridge Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $136,907.55; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Henry St, 233 and 235, n s, 280 ft e of Clinton St, 46x57.6, six-story tenement and store; Minnie Rothenberg against Sarah Kanovitz et al.; J. A. Seidman, attorney; K. J. H. Powell, referee; due, $11,389.62; taxes, &c., $1,027; subject to a mortgage of $54,000; to the plaintiff for $5,000 over prior liens.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

30th St, 358 West, s s, 154.4 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9, three-story dwelling; Grace Williams, guardian, &c., against Matilda Morrison et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Benjamin Tuska, referee; due, $11,945.87; taxes, &c., $675.55; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $11,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

108th St, 306 East, s s, 130.3 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125, six-story flat and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against Israel Lippmann et al., Action 1; J. Gulick, attorney; J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $37,406.97; taxes, &c., $1,143.53; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

108th St, 308 East, s s, 178.6 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125, six-story flat and stores; same against same; (Action 2;) attorney, same; R. H. Robbins, referee; due, $37,402.34; taxes, &c., $1,008.42; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Samuel Marx.

95th St, 333 East, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100.8, six-story flat and stores; R. N. Kenyon, executor, &c., against Potter & Decker Realty Co. et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; Thomas McMorrow, referee; due, $30,028.76; taxes, &c., $1,454.40; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against Jack Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver; adjourned to June 9.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Heath Av, 2,864, e s, 565.1 ft s of 230th St, 20.6x103.8x22.4x102.7, three-story dwelling; M. E. Scott against University Heights Realty Co. et al.; G. B. Class, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,678.43; taxes, &c., $86.30; to the plaintiff for $9,200.

Heath Av, 2,866, e s, 554.11 ft s of 230th St, 20.2x102.7x20.3x101.10; three-story dwelling; F. L. Scott against University Heights Realty Co. et al.; G. B. Class, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,678.43; taxes, &c., $86.30; to the plaintiff for $9,200.

By James J. Donovan.

Fox St, 659, n s, 313.1 ft e of Avenue St. John, 40.7x125, five-story flat; Julia Friedlander against Ruhl Real Property Co. et al.; Otterburg, Strauss & Hirsh, attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due, $7,189.52; taxes, &c., $138; subject to a mortgage of $28,000; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Marcy Place, 143, n s, 112.4 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 28.1x100x17.7x100.9, two-story dwelling; S. M. Barber against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $2,257.99; taxes, &c., $402.22; to John T. Fenlon for $2,250.

Interior parcel at point 17.10 ft n of Marcy Place and 87.2 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x20x25x50, vacant; A. R. Crossin against L. D. Waddell et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. R. McMahon, referee; due, $909.16; taxes, &c., $104.46; to the plaintiff for $150.

By George Price.

Coster St, 636, e s, 400 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100, two-story dwelling; E. M. Trafford against Hunts Point Estates et al.; W. G. Lane, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $6,557.76; taxes, &c., $294.44; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Brook Av, 1,217, w s, 96.1 ft s of 168th St, 25x86.8x30x85.10, vacant; Charles Black against Adam Rice et al.; Wing & W., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $704.88; taxes, &c., $128.74; to the plaintiff for $900.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

127th St, 151 East, n s, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; also 117th St, 172 East, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, two-story dwelling; F. R. Ryan against W. C. Ryan et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; Dallas Flannagan, referee; partition.

Lenox Av, 507 and 509, w s, 53 ft n of 135th St, 46.5x100x irregular, two five-story flats and stores; C. M. Whalp against Caroline Henes et al.; Peter Cook, attorney; Charles O'Sullivan, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James P. Donovan.

176th St, 400 and 402 East, s e corner of Webster Av, 57.7x107.1x57.5x106.10, two five-story flats; Emily Schaeffler against Boscobel Building Co. et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; J. E. Eustis, referee; due, $13,859.53; taxes, &c., $393.45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

140th St, 501 East, n s, 144.8 ft w of Brook Av, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; E. W. Oppenheim, individually and as executor, against Beekman Construction Co. et al.; Joseph Rosenzweig, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $29,755.34; taxes, &c., $1,419.44.

By Charles A. Berrian.

178th St, s s, front between Prospect and Mapes Aves, runs s 47 ft e 150.2 ft x 4 ft e — to Mapes Av x n 47 x w 295.6 to beginning; abandoned foundations; W. H. Faulhaber et al against Nathan Rubenstein et al.; Louis Wendel, Jr., attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $16,031.20; taxes, &c., $2,361.26.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

96th St, n s, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, for a six-story dwelling, 37.6x100.11; Mrs. L. D. Dahlgren, 11 East 45th St, owner; O. Codman, 340 Madison Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Cruger Av, w s, 100 ft n of Burke St, three-story brick dwelling, 20.8x50; Mascia Construction Co., (Joseph A. Mascia, 775 Southern Boulevard, President,) owner; M. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Kingsbridge Av, e s, 98 ft s of 234th St, five-story brick tenement, $100; Seabury Building Co., (Charles Carucci, 641 East 183d St, President,) owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Bathgate Av, n w corner of 172d St, two six-story brick tenements, 60.5x77 and 56x81; Benenson Realty Co., (Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President,) owner; Tremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 963, to a five-story dwelling; E. A. Miller, premises, owner; E. L. Angell, 509 East 182d St, architect; cost, $12,000.

65th St, 17 East, to a five-story dwelling; E. Low, 37 West 50th St, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 192 to 198, n e corner of 151st St, 107.9x124.6; Francis Hillenbrand, Yonkers, N. Y., to Josephine Hillenbrand, 120 Alta Av, Yonkers, (mtg $136,250,) June 1; attorneys, Davis & D., 49 Chambers St.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 150th St, 99.11x112.6; Twentieth Avenue Co., 219 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., to Onyx Realty Exchange, 315 4th Av, (mtg $150,000,) all liens, May 29; attorney, Leopold Moschowitz, 299 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, 3,581 to 3,599, n w corner of 147th St, runs w 125x n 99.11x e 60x n 99.11 to s s of 146th St, x 45 to Broadway x s 199.10 to beginning, (foreclosure April 20;) George C. De Lacy, referee, to Legend Realty Corp., 2,770 Broadway, (mtg $25,000,) May 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$32,000

BROOME ST, 72-74, n s, 50 ft w of Cannon St, 47x75; Sarah Konovitz to Morris J. Konovitz, 363 Morning Star Road, Elm Park, Borough of Queens, (mtg $48,000,) May 4.$1

GRAND ST, 402, n e corner of Pitt St, 25x100; Louis Cohen to Sarah Jacobs, 3 East 86th St, (mtg $57,000,) all liens, May 27; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway..$1

MADISON AV, 1,899, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Francis Hillenbrand, Yonkers, N. Y., to Frederick L. Hillenbrand, 120 Alta Av, Yonkers, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, June 1; attorneys, Davis & D., 49 Chambers St..$100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 92d St, 20x73; Joseph M. Daggett, Larchmont, N. Y., to Tina L. Coolidge, 103 Waverley Place, May 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MORNINGSIDE AV East, e s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Martha P. Frager et al. to Cecilia M. Shannon, Jacob French, trustee, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, June 30, 1914, rerecorded from Jan. 18, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

RIVINGTON ST, 319, s s, 24.6 ft w of Goerck St, 22.9x64; Mary Spevack to Nathan Birnbaum, 232 East 5th St, (mtg $6,500,) June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 42½, s s, 106.2 ft e of 2d Av, 18.10x35; Gizella K. Bloch to Bert K. Bloch, 2,109 Broadway, all liens, Feb. 23; attorney, Jesse Silverman, 200 5th Av. $100

2D AV, e s, 32 ft s of 35th St, 21x80; Patrick Corrigan to Hyman Schwartz, 121 West 131st St, (mtg $9,625,) June 1.....$100

3D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 108th St, strip 0.3x100x0.4x90; Isidor D. and Mary S. Korn to Hannah Schwab, 437 Flushing Av, Brooklyn, B & S, May 25; attorneys, Kurzman, F & G., 25 Broad St.....$1

6TH ST, 710 East, s s, 253.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25.4x90; 1st Side to Abraham Gollinger, 230 Rivington St, 1-5 part, (mtg $25,324, all title, June 1; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $100

9TH ST, 812 to 816 East, s s, 161.8 ft e of Avenue D, 81.6x98.11; Hamilton Holding Co. to Isaac Schorr, 359 East 8th St, (mtg $54,500,) June 1; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302 Broadway $100

12TH ST, 225-231 East, n s, 400 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x103.3; Hattie Minster to South Jersey Land Co., 220 Broadway, (mtg $76,000,) June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

28TH ST, 23 East, n s, 141.8 ft w of 4th Av, 41.8x98.9; John S. Melcher to Georgia E. Mills, Woodhaven, L. I., (mtg $105,000,) B. & S., C. A. G., May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Georgia E. Mills to Lenox Hill Realty Co., 299 Madison Av, (mtg $160,000,) June 1; attorney same..$100

32D ST, 25 and 27 West, n s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 47.6x98.9; Guardian Holding Co. Inc., to 25 and 27 West 32d Street Corporation, 340 Madison Av, (mtg $50,000,) all liens, May 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

32D ST, 25-27 West, n s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 47.6x98.9; Twenty-five-Twenty-seven 32d Street Corporation to John T. Melcher, 5 East 51st St, (mtg $170,000,) all liens, May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

45TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft w of 6th Av, 61.8x100.5x irregular; Red Shield Realty Co. to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $147,500,) June 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$100

61ST ST, 332 East, s s, 19 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Abraham Goldberg to Goldie Rothman et al., 1,074 Prospect Av, quitclaim, life estate, &c., all liens, May 22; Irving Goldberg, 41 Park Row.....$100

63D ST, 116 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 100x127x100.2x127; Lenox Hill Realty Co. to Guardian Holding Co., 1,256 Broadway, (mtg $450,000,) all liens, May 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

73D ST, 410 East, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Barbara Nadvornik to Adolf Konas, 525 East 72d St, (mtg $22,000,) June 1; attorney, E. A. Adler, 1,506 1st Av.....$100

74TH ST, 128 East, s s, 131.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x102.2; Bertha Lewy to Alfred Jaraski, 1211 East 78th St, (mtg $11,500,) June 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

98TH ST, 58 East, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 1; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St..$21,500

99TH ST, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Lawrence Davis, Newark, N. J., to Grace B. Gaul, 720 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $23,000,) May 15; attorney, Christian Gaul, 720 Palisade Av, Yonkers, N. Y. $100

108TH ST, 100 East, n s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Hirschfeld to Sophie Kruger, 1,747 Melville St., Bronx, (mtg $7,850,) June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; David Rieser to Morris Lustig, 40 Avenue C, and another, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, May 29; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway $100

116TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Justus L. Bulkley to Williams Building Corp., 787 Nassau St., B. & L., June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $21,000

120TH ST, 121 West, n s, 290 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Joseph C. Ivi, referee, to Robert F. Chapman, 121 West 120th St, June 1; attorney, E. G. Duvall, 277 Broadway $17,500

127TH ST, 29 West, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure June 1;) George C. De Lacy, referee, to Sarah Dahlman, 1,239 Madison Av, June 1; attorney, Charles Putzel, 233 Broadway $7,500

131ST ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Grace B. Gaul to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $7,000,) May 18; attorney, Charles H. Freunich, 35 Nassau St. $1

136TH ST, 6 West, s s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure May 18;) Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to Gustav Lange, 2,528 Grand Av, June 2; address, 257 Broadway $11,000

136TH ST, 12 West, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to Gustav Lange, 2,528 Grand Av, (foreclosure May 15,) June 2.....$100

136TH ST, 14 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, (foreclosure May 18;) Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to Gustav Lange, 2,528 Grand Av, June 2.....$10,000

163D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 110x99.11; Dinah Levine to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, (mtg $140,000,) June 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$100

175TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x112.9; Mose Goodman Corp. to Annie F. English, 622 Bellgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J., (mtg $50,000,) June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, s w corner of Fox St, 50x100; John W. Cornish Construction Co. to Dorothea R. Fajen, 515 West 158th St, (mtg $58,500,) June 1; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

EASTBURN AV, s e corner of 173d St, 46.8x96; Dorothea R. Fajen to John W. Cornish Construction Co., 805 East Tremont Av, June 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, e s, 35.3 ft n of Old Lane, 114.1x163.4, also plot begins s s of land of Longin F. Fries, 108.10 ft s of Eastchester Road, 53.6± to lane x w — x n —; George A. Cambiis et al to D'Andrew Construction Co., 1,719 Garfield St, (mtg $5,500,) May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$32,000

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Morris Av, 75.9x124.10; Fordham Club Building and Land Association to Esther C. Nelson, 188 West 24th St., Bayonne, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) June 1; attorney, W. F. Clare, 135 Broadway $1

FOX ST, 643, n s, 40.7x125; Charles V. Halley, Jr. referee, to Philip A. Ehml, 688 West 162d St, (mtg $27,500,) May 21; attorneys, Lind & P., 40 Cedar St. $32,500

LOT 270, map of Lohbauer Park; George Hoffmann to Oswald Piering, 1,792 Beacon St, (mtg $250,) June 1; attorney, Oswald Piering, 1,792 Beacon St. $100

LOTS 276 and 277, map of Edw. K. Willard, 40x100; Noyes E. Devoe to Laura Elsoffer, 315 West 112th St, May 29; attorney, E. Jacobs, 25 Broad St. $1

LOTS 218 and 219, map of Seton homestead; Gotham Investors Co. to D'Andrea Construction Co., 1,719 Garfield St, (mtg $1,800,) June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 83 to 85, map of Varian Estate; Julia E. F. Luchsinger to Charles Hennings, 450 ft e of 141st St, April 16; attorney, E. D. Bolton, 2 Rector St. $1

MELVILLE ST, w s, 476 ft n of Van Nest Av, 18.9x100; Sophie Kruger to Samuel Hirschfeld, 9 East 108th St, (mtg $3,500,) June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 160th St, 77.2x125; Sykes Realty Corporation to Red Shield Realty Co., 60 Wall St, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 250 ft n of 183d St, 50x95; D'Andrew Construction Co. to Gotham Investors Co., 59 Wall St, (mtg, $31,000,) May 24; attorney, A. W. Venino, 59 Wall St. $100

SHERMAN AV, w s, 252.6 ft n of 163d St, 45x100; Claudius D. Claussen to Edwin Robitzek, 47 South 11th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $32,000,) May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTH ¼ LOT 868, map of Wakefield; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Home Title Insurance Co. of New York, 388 Jay St, Brooklyn, May 20; attorney, Home Title Insurance Co. of New York, 388 Jay St, Brooklyn $100

SOUTH ¼ of 1,166, map of Wakefield, 50x105; B. Adams Burnett to M. Helen Lewis, 1,818 Topping Av, (mtg $2,000,) March 18; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, w s, 238 ft n of land of Mrs. Cox, 10 inches to w s of Yonkers Road x12.2x12.2; Louis T. Ewen to Imperator Realty Co., Inc., 170 Broadway, May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, w s, 238 ft n of land of Mrs. Cox, 10 inches to w s of Yonkers Road x12.2x12.2; Louis T. Ewen to Imperator Realty Co., Inc., 170 Broadway, May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

40 Cedar St, June 1, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $3,000

169TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x81.7; John J. Conway and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, June 2; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $5,500

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 695, w s, 16.8x115; Fanny Schonfeld to Harry Meyer, 114 Park Row, June 1, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Hy. F. Lippold, 63 Park Row.....$4,000

FOREST AV, e s, 79.5 ft s of 163d St, 18.9x95; Matilda Plundeke to Patrick K. Mulligan, 1,487 Bryant Av, June 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Morris Av, 75.9x124.10; Esther C. Nelson to Fordham Club Building and Land Association, June 1, 3 years; attorney, J. J. Brady, 2,395 Valentine Av.....$20,000

FRATT AV, e s, 665.3 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; Sophia C. Gold to East Chester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $4,000

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 160th St, 77.2x125; Red Shield Realty Co. to Sykes Realty Corporation, 30 East 42d St, prior mtg $135,000, June 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $40,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 25x96; Daniel Hecht to Henry Linsmann, 2,493 Elm Place, (prior mtg $12,000,) June 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

SOUTH one-half of Lot 168, map of Wakefield, 50x105; M. Helen Lewis to B. Adams Burnett, 169 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, March 18, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $2,000

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 163d St, 100.5x irregular; Stebbins Holding Co., Inc., to Ringer-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., 1,882 Anthony Av, (mtg $20,000,) May 20; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway....$1

STEBBINS A, n w corner of 163d St, 100.5x116.7; Peerless Holding Co., Inc., to Ringer-Gilman Construction Co., Inc., 1,882 Anthony Av, (mtg $20,000,) May 20; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway....$1

WEST 163d ST, s s, 115 ft w of Tiebout Av, 45x irregular, also 165th St, s s, 160 ft w of Tiebout Av, 75x75; Royal Atlantic Realty Corporation to Holding Co. of Union Hall, plat 1, Block 391 East 149th St, (mtg $23,000,) June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

229TH ST, 814 East, s s, 25x114; Julia Exstein to Hattie Levy, 827 East 227th St, Jan. 13; attorneys, Hart & S., 140 Nassau St..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BEDFORD ST, e s, 25 ft n of Barrow St, 25x66; Jennie Herz to De Witt C. Romaine, 473 Hudson St, 1 year, June 2; attorney, H. Edwards, 15 William St. $2,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 147th St, 190.10x —; Imperial Realty Corporation to Charles Putzel, trustee, 1,239 Madison Av, May 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

BROOME ST, n s, 129 ft e of Broadway, 21.2x117; the Trustees of the Presbytery of N. Y., to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, June 2, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $14,000

GREENE ST, w s, 172.10 ft n of Canal St, 39.10x100.2; Trustees of the Presbytery of New York to Columbia Trust Co., Trustee, 60 Broadway, June 2, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $26,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 92d St, 20.4x73; Tina L. Coolidge to Joseph M. Daggett, Larchmont, N. Y., June 1, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.6 ft w of Goerck St, 22.9x64; Nathan Birnbaum to Mary Sperling, 288 West 123d St, June 1, prior mtg $5,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Kronacher, 256 Broadway.....$1,500

WEST END AV, n w corner of 107th St, 105x—; Charmion Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, building loan, June 2, due Sept. 1, 1930; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av..

2D AV, e s, 32 ft s of 38th St, 21x80; Hyman Schwartz to Patrick Corrigan, 235 East 80th St, June 1, 11 years; attorneys, Unger & U., 115 Broadway $800

6T

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage of $8,000 for sale on Harlem dwelling; sacrifice; brokers protected. Jas. E. Barry, 1,126 St. Nicholas Av.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
80 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Best little house in Brooklyn; one-family brick; 7 rooms and bath; A1 condition; price $4,250; easy terms. I. S., Box 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FORCED to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 25 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c., on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T B 25 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in best section of Staten Island, actually in N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and pictures. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telehone 5582 Hanover.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

276 West 94th.—4-story American basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths; rent $1,500. For further particulars apply Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Broadway and 103d.

70 Riverside, corner 79th.—Magnificent 16-room mansion; 5 toilets, tapestry walls, tiled kitchen; newly renovated; rent $2,250.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—Four-story and basement factory building at 16 Horatio Street, (second street south of 14th St.;) will rent as whole or subdivide; centrally located; all light, except basement; easily accessible to surface cars and elevated railroad; contains over 10,000 square feet of floor space. Apply, Estate of P. E. Guerin, 23 Jane St.

48 East 59th St.—Two lofts, each 1,400 square feet; excellent light; will alter to suit; exceptionally reasonable rent.
M. ARONBERG, Agent.
627 Madison Av.

THE SUB-LEASING CO. 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

Sublet, attractive, outside furnished office, telephone and stenographer. 1208, 110 West 40th.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building.

Part of loft to let, 525 Broadway, first floor, $15.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—10 rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; tennis court; garage; scenery; vegetable garden; rent $50, unfurnished, or $500, furnished, for the season. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Yonkers on Hudson River, 30 minutes from 42d St.—Houses, sale and rent; building lots and acreage.
Bellows & Warren, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.—Ten rooms, bath; electric light, heat; three acres; fruit, shade; stable; chicken house; rent, $50. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow and bath amongst the hills on north shore of L. I.; large verandas, all rooms finished in modern style, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace, &c.; large ground, 2 blocks from station, near harbor; $200 down, balance easy. Bungalow, Box 82 Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once; call till 8 P. M., Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farms, Box 33 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Seven-room house; improvements; large plot; garden planted; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —JENNIE SCHMIDT, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. SCHMIDT, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for an Absolute Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 26th, 1915.
FRANCIS P. BURNS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John J. Schmidt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Peter A. Hendrick, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 26th, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1915.
FRANCIS P. BURNS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY, ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schackno, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.
FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.
JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker and investor. On all news stands—10c a copy. $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

117 ACRE FARM
All Level, Fully Equipped, Rare Bargain. SACRIFICED FOR $8,750.
3 miles city, state road, $1.85 fare; good 10 room house, many barns, orchard. 90 acres stone free, plowable; trout brook, pine woods, 2 horses, 4 cows, 2 pigs, chickens, wagons, machinery. Cash only $2,500. American Realty Exchange, 874 Broadway, corner 18th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.
The Banking Department, State of New York, offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Mosemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots. BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL. The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BARGAIN.—$6,500; very easy terms. Delightful country home, large grounds with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts., near the city; 10 rooms, 2 baths, very large living room, with open fireplace, walls panelled in hardwood; billiard room, 2 bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; 5 minutes to station, 50 minutes to city, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools, most select neighborhood. Address OWNER, Box 819 Times Downtown, N. Y. C.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgefield Park.—Seven-room house, every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,400; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each, easy terms; 15 cents R. R. fare; small payment down, $10 monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 408 Lafayette St.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS. CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To let, furnished or unfurnished, at ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I., one block from Ocean Boardwalk, high-class, fireproof, concrete, stucco cottage; eight large bedrooms, three baths, billiard parlor, dining and living rooms, kitchen, pantry, sleeping porch, sun parlor; large front portico; garage; all improvements. Apply to Jacob Strauss, 19 North 5th Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

LYME, CONN.
To let, 3 furnished cottages, one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights; modern plumbing; best of water supplies; fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seashore, Staten Island, $100 per season; commutation, $5.25; 45 minutes from Battery; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 E. 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767, or New Dorp 449—W.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

To let for season, furnished farmhouse, garden, fruit, and ice included; terms reasonable. C. M. Beach, New Milford, Conn.

Bungalow cottage, 5 rooms; electricity, water, ocean front. Hannon, Coronado Beach, Far Rockaway.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For rent, season, 7-room cottage, near Sound; all improvements; garage, garden. Owner, 168 Rochelle St., City Island.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

140th St., 505 East, Near Brook Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,011, and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining;) all modern improvements; 5 rooms, $29-$31; 6 rooms, $32; concessions.

1,787 Madison Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $30; concessions.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

Attractive unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms; all outside, southern exposure; view of Hudson; to rent from October 1st or before if desired; two blocks from 168th St., Broadway Subway. Mendelsohn, 3A, 235 Fort Washington Av.

157th St., 614 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five-room apartment to sublet; exceptionally large, light rooms; big concessions if taken at once; call day or evening. Larsen, Apt. D6.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90. POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus. Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

BRENTMORE.
88 Central Park West, Cor. 69th St.
5-8-9 rooms—2-3 baths, $1,800 to $4,250.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

Handsome 7-room apartment; special rate over Summer; refined neighborhood, near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 West 94th St.

67TH ST., 129-31-35 WEST, (near Broadway.)—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath, hot water, &c., rent $25-$30.

Sublet, unfurnished, 604 W. 162d St., five rooms; modern elevator house; outside; immediate possession; $40. Apartment 22.

A choice 10-room apartment, three baths; landing point of fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 70th, 2 blocks from subway.

92d St., 214 West.—Seven rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable Apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1, 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Small furnished house or apartment, 3-5 rooms, Brooklyn; reasonable. Write description and price. E. F. Gower, Paterson, N. J.

Gentleman desires private, nicely furnished apartment, one or two rooms with bath; give details, price. N 275 Times Downtown.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Want for special refined family 6 rooms, bath, near 98th, Central Park, East or West section; rental moderate. ALEXANDER, Real Estate, 46 West 52d.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS.
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms and 2 baths; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Apartment, eight beautifully furnished rooms, additional two maids' rooms, 57th St., near 5th Av., $125 monthly until October. Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. or year.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

THREE-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY DONALD HYDE, 610 W. 116TH.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 100th. Capitol, 107 West 100th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and my maid, graduate cooking school. 3,495 Broadway, Apartment 73.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Ansonia Hotel.—Beautiful three room and bath; 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1; hotel service included; rent $100 month. Apply I. E. Newburger, 19 W. 21st St. Tel. Gramercy 5086.

Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive; beautifully, completely furnished, corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession, less than unfurnished rent. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Around 125th, (W.)—Completely furnished three, four rooms; modern housekeeping apartments; hot water; Summer rates; $6.50 weekly; $25 monthly upward. Address Charles Richmond, Station L.

In private house; 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, furnished; large, light rooms; sitting room has southern exposure, overlooking old-fashioned garden; cool and airy. 18 West 8th St.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent; furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

116th St., 610 West.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished; high class house; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 3700 John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Nine rooms, bath apartment, 7th floor; light, cool; June 10-Sept. 25; sacrifice. Apply Room 42, 124 West 82d. Schuyler 6400.

Washington Square Studio.—Two rooms, bath; fully furnished; all conveniences, including telephone; sublet Apartment 18. 60 Washington Square.

To sublet for several months; modern furnished 2-room kitchenette apartment. Apply at 609 West 127th St., one-half block from Riverside Drive.

To sublet Oct. 1, furnished, attractive apartment; four outside rooms; elevator, maid service; telephone; light housekeeping. S. T., 503 Columbus Av.

Six-room apartment, near Columbia, furnished, October, longer; $60. Warner, 125 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

THREE ROOMS, roof garden, bath, kitchenette; Fifties near 5th Av.; reasonable; desirable party. Inquire 421 Madison Av.

Grant Court, 610 West, 113th, Near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms, attractively, completely furnished. Superintendent.

112th St., adjoining Drive.—Seven rooms, piano; very reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

Very cool six rooms, two baths, one bedroom, 29 by 16 feet, with three windows facing river. Tolman, 260 Riverside Drive. Apt. 5C.

142d St., 601 West.—Outside five rooms, bath, complete, piano, until September. Washburn.

Handsomely furnished apartment 6 rooms, $65; references. Alley, 620 West 116th.

111th, 526 West.—Charming 5 rooms; electricity; elevator; July-August. 4-B.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; reasonable; transients.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; parlor dining.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (70th.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests; phone.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, single and double; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; Summer rates.

67TH, 411 WEST, The La Grange.—Accommodations; table unexcelled in city; board for two, $15; single, $7.50; table board, $4; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—An unusually attractive, large, front room; excellent cuisine; every convenience.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or four gentlemen.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—A FEW refined guests can find unusually attractive quarters at exceptional Summer rates; meals optional.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select suite, bath, double, single rooms, unsurpassed table, electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Ideal Summer location; large, small rooms; Southern cooking; reasonable.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; ideal location.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PELHAM HEIGHTS, thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; private family offers unusual accommodations; no children; near golf. Comfort, W 95 Times.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—Refined private family can spare two rooms, handsome cottage; every convenience; excellent table; gentlemen; $10 to $12; references. 60 Milne Av.

Bay View Villa, foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews. Gymnasium, 332 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

French, refined, take few boarders; 23 miles Penn.; sea, bay two blocks; cuisine unexcelled. Edesse, 425 Madison Av.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Sparkhill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

A nurse in country will board elderly lady who is weak mentally. Y 210 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Lady with attractive Summer home will accommodate few select couples who wish quiet, refined surroundings for Summer; own garden, vegetables; golf, tennis, and salt water bathing; commuting distance. M 60 Times.

NORWALK, CT.—Rhodonolia House, overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station and beaches; 1 hour New York; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop'r.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, for month of August, on the water, accommodations for family of five adults, two children, and nurse. Could use cottage in connection with hotel. X 376 Times Annex.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transients; table boarders.

83D, 40 WEST.—Large room; refined home; excellent board; table guests; near park.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Homelike, attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer prices; reference exchanged.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home, comfortable rooms, excellent table; Summer rates; references.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; elevator apartment; exceptional meals, Peters.

93D, 113 WEST.—Room and board; all conveniences; "L," Subway; table guests.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Jewish family have large room, adjoining bath, for two. Apt. 42.

137TH, 276 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; bath; unexcelled Vienna kitchen; telephone; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

18 Hamilton Terrace, West 141st.—Two or three paying guests received; references.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for gentleman; near West 93d St. "L" station; Summer rates, $8 and upwards. Telephone 3571 Riverside.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year round; private home, city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"The Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive.
Two blocks north of 157th Subway.
Opens immediately; newly decorated; steam-heated rooms; overlooking grounds and Hudson; country house.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE ROZELLE,
65 West 95th St.—Best table upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board; Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; reduced rates; table guests.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, refined, educated, seeks home in strictly private and quietly refined, intellectual family; upper west side preferred; no boarding house or agents; only letters, giving fullest details, will be considered; first-class references given and required. Write. Particulars S 45 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, overlooking park, Apartment 71.—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; single and connecting; private house; telephone.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, bath adjoining; $5 and $7; French teacher.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Newly furnished large and small, airy rooms, kitchenettes; now $4 to $8; home comforts; telephone.

West Side

12TH ST., 52 WEST.—Furnished kitchenette, suite, studio, rooms, desirable; references. Chelsea 8269.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single room, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

34TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large front and rear rooms; all conveniences; clean, quiet house; terms moderate.

38TH, 36 WEST.—Suite, private bath, kitchenette, $6.50; other cozy rooms, $2 up; Southerners.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home; beautiful rooms; electricity; choice furnishings.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

51ST, 70 WEST.—One or two connecting rooms; all improvements; well furnished.

52D, 47 WEST.—Twenty handsome new rooms; $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10; private baths.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Parlor, three gentlemen; others $2.50 to $4; running water.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath, alcove; other single rooms.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished; for gentlemen; moderate terms; reference.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Single front room; cleanliness, comfort, refinement; Subway express.

72D ST., 248-250 WEST.—Parlor floor; also rooms, single, en suite; board optional; references. Telephone Columbus 1894.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath. Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; subway express.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; delightful Summer location; convenient Subway, elevated; transients accommodated; reasonable.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with baths, also parlor; $7, $9, $10.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity, parquet floor, excellently kept, private house, references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large room; also smaller room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, double room and single room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath, $4 up; private family; gentlemen.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; three windows; reasonable; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor, with extension, kitchenette; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, airy, bright; running water, Inquire elevator.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor; board optional; Summer rates.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; 'phone; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms; $3 to $7.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Cool, light room and bath; every convenience; overlooking Belmont garden. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

87TH, 35 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private home; Summer prices; references.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Attractive, desirable accommodations; suite, single; bath; table board.

92D, 43 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front rooms; every convenience; exceptionally clean, quiet.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; suitable for two; conveniences. Riverside 8091.

94TH ST., 152 WEST.—Attractive home for bachelor or 2 gentlemen; high-class accommodations; select private house; 96th St. subway.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Share elevator apartment, giving two large, front rooms, southern exposure; kitchen privileges; $40 monthly. 7 E.

97TH, 229 WEST, (The Powellton.)—Elegant front room; 3 windows. Apartment 4D.

107TH, 220 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room, gentlemen; conveniences; Summer rates; references. Apt. 21.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apt. Bridges.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished; single, double; $2 to $8.

114TH, 320 MANHATTAN AV., APT. 62. Exceptionally large, attractive room, overlooking Morningside Drive; suitable two; also medium sized, single; breakfast; elevator; $3 up. Cathedral 8500.

115TH, 410 WEST.—Large front parlor, 3 windows; single room, bath, shower; telephone.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Pleasant, cool room, modern apartment; No. 102; near Subway.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; resta

FIND MADDEN GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Jury in Gang Murder Case, After Seven Hours, Gives Lesser Verdict.

MAY GET A 20-YEAR TERM

Police, in Fear of Outbreak, Put Heavy Guard in Court, with Deputy Lord in Command.

Owen Madden, leader of a Tenth Avenue gang, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Patsy Doyle, before Judge Nott in General Sessions last evening. He was charged with murder in the first degree. The jury was out seven hours.

Madden was plainly pleased at the outcome of the trial. He asked his lawyer, Charles G. Colligan, to have sentence pronounced at once, but the lawyer asked that sentence be put off until next Tuesday. Madden may get a twenty-year term. He admitted that he had been convicted four times—three times for disorderly conduct and once for carrying burglars' tools—but in each case he escaped prison.

Assistant District Attorney Edwards tried to show that Madden had ordered Arthur Bieler and Thomas McArdle to shoot down Doyle on Nov. 28 in an Eighth Avenue saloon. Bieler pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and is serving an eighteen-year sentence. McArdle was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to thirteen years in Sing Sing. Both testified for Madden.

Madden's sudden burst of rage on Tuesday when he quit the witness stand, declining to testify longer in his own defense, coupled with the fear that gangsters would gather in the courtroom in dangerous numbers, led Deputy Police Commissioner Lord to put on duty a heavy guard of detectives, which he headed himself. In addition there were a dozen uniformed men in the corridors.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles G. Colligan, summing up for the defense, declared that if Madden were convicted it would be on his record as a gangster and not because of any guilt in this case. He accused the police of "framing" his client, and attacked the testimony of Frieda Horner and Margaret Everdeane, the former friends of Doyle and Madden, who testified against him.

Assistant District Attorney Edwards called the attention of the jurors to the fact that some of Madden's witnesses had contradicted themselves, while one had admitted lying when recalled to the witness stand.

It was a little after 5 o'clock when the jurors retired. Three hours later they returned to hear part of the testimony of Margaret Everdeane and that part of Judge Nott's charge bearing on motive for the crime.

PICNIC ENDS SAENGERFEST.

Arion Society of Brooklyn Wins the Kaiser Prize.

With a picnic and the distribution of prizes in Cypress Hills Park, Cypress Avenue and Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn, the twenty-fourth national saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, a triennial event, came to an end last night. The contests and music festivals of the organization had been held from Saturday to Tuesday nights inclusive in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. Major Carl Lentz of Newark, President of the saengerbund, presented the prizes last night.

The Kaiser Prize, presented for triennial competition by the German Emperor to remain in the possession of the club winning it for three years, went to the Arion Society of Brooklyn. The prize itself was not given, as war conditions prevented its shipment here. A replica is being made in Berlin, however, and will be sent to the winners until such time as the original can be brought over.

The Williamsburg Saengerbund came second for the Kaiser Prize. They tied the Arion singers in the original competition, but lost when a second number was given to decide the tie. The other competitors were the Brooklyn Saengerbund and the Junger Maennerchor of Scranton, Penn.

The other prizes awarded last night were as follows: Individual singing societies of first class, Rheinpfleger Society of Manhattan; second class, Eintracht Society of Union Hill; third class, Humor Society of Philadelphia; fourth class, Turtle Bay Maennerchor of Manhattan. City Federations of Singing societies of first class, Baltimore, winning over Newark in a tie; second class, Elizabeth, N. J.

GROUT TRIAL DRAGS ALONG.

Expectation That Perjury Hearing Will Last Through Summer.

The trial of Edward M. Grout on an indictment, accusing him of perjury, which has been dragging along since May 24 before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, was accelerated somewhat yesterday, but the prospects are that the hearing will last through the Summer.

District Attorney Cropsey after Tuesday's session had disposed of two of the forty-eight items mentioned in the indictment and contained in the alleged false report of the Union Bank. These two items took up five days. Yesterday testimony on three additional items was given.

Henry B. Hill, one-time President of the Remsen Bond and Mortgage Company, told about a note for $50,875.80 which he signed as President of the company. He admitted he signed this note without the authority of his company and that the company never had received any consideration for it. The witness admitted the note was repudiated by the Directors of the concern and that a letter was sent to Mr. Grout as President of the Union Bank, notifying him of the action.

George B. Haggerty, a clerk in the Mechanics and Traders Bank in 1907, testified that he signed a note for $125,728 at the request of Fred W. Flotwell, assistant cashier of the Union Branch of the Mechanics and Traders Bank. Under the cross-examination the witness said he signed the note because he knew that David A. Sullivan wanted it signed.

SCHOONER BLOWN ASHORE.

Employes on Cromwell Place Save Crew of the Zamph.

The violent northeast wind blew the sails off the auxiliary fishing boat Zamph as it was bound from Bayonne to Brooklyn yesterday, and when her engine was unable to drive her against the wind toward shore, she drifted off Nelson W. Cromwell's place at Seabright. The boat was blown in toward the shore until the surf began to break over her.

John Appleton, Superintendent of the Cromwell place, and several other employes, saw the peril of the boat and hurried toward the edge of the water with ropes. Weighting the lines with stones they threw them over the boat and the four men who were on board tied themselves to the lines and made their way through the surf to the bulkhead, where they were pulled ashore. The boat broke up soon after the men were rescued. David Clarmann of 176 Sands Street, Brooklyn, is the owner of the Zamph.

VANDERBILT WILL FILED.

Counsel for Executors Makes Petition for Probate.

Henry B. Anderson, acting for the executors, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday the petition for the probate of the will of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. With the formal petition were filed affidavits from Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Charles E. Crocker, Secretary to Mr. Vanderbilt, setting forth that Mr. Vanderbilt sailed on the Lusitania and undoubtedly perished when the liner went down. Attached were scores of cablegrams telling of fruitless search for the body.

The names of the servants in America and England who had been in the service of Mr. Vanderbilt for five years are filed as recipients under the will of sums aggregating $12,940. Charles H. Wilson, Mr. Vanderbilt's stable manager, will receive $2,500. The petition revealed that none of Mr. Vanderbilt's three children had guardians. These will be appointed by the court.

VISITORS CLEARED STREET.

Two Lumbermen Sawed Up Tree That Fell Near the Marlborough.

An eighty-foot maple tree in the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-sixth Street near Broadway, was blown down last evening and blocked traffic in Thirty-sixth Street. Policeman Gilman of the West Thirtieth Street Station had just telephoned to the Bureau of Highways to have men come and remove the obstruction when he saw two well-dressed men emerge from the Marlborough Hotel bearing saws. To the policeman they explained:

"We're Western lumbermen and we'd like a little exercise. We'll get that tree out of the way for you. We borrowed these saws from the hotel carpenter."

"Go ahead," responded Gilman, and, with other officers, he kept back an admiring crowd while the men doffed coats and waistcoats and set to work. They kept at it, too, until the tree lay in nicely-sawed ten-foot lengths, and then they shouldered their saws and walked back to the hotel. They declined to give their names.

MERCY FOR 200 RUSSIANS.

Ordered Deported, but to Stay at Ellis Island During the War.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society announced last night that as a result of a protest made to Washington against the deportation of 200 immigrants to Archangel on Saturday, Secretary of Labor Wilson cancelled the order and they will be allowed to remain at Ellis Island until the war is over.

Judge Leon Sanders, President of the society, pointed out to the Secretary of Labor that after landing at Archangel the deported aliens would have to travel 1,000 to 1,200 miles on foot, as the railroads are crowded with troop trains and war munitions. The immigrants would only be able to make fifteen miles a day ove. the rough roads, and the journey would take from three to four months.

EARLE SMASHES A CAMERA.

Man of Many Wives Objects to Having His Picture Taken.

Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the man of many wives, formerly of Monroe, N. Y., was in the Federal Court in Newark yesterday as complainant in a criminal suit against John E. Wise, a negro caretaker of Summer homes at Allenhurst, N. J. The case was not reached and the court ordered it postponed to next Tuesday.

Earle alleges that Wise secreted a letter sent by Earle to Mrs. Gladys D. Seaman, at 215 Carlies Street, Allenhurst, in February, 1915. At that time Mrs. Seaman was said to be living at the home of a Dr. Norton. The complainant charges that Wise "used the letter for his own purposes." Wise was arrested on May 6 and held in $250 bail. He was represented by ex-Judge Thomas A. Davis, of Orange, N. J.

When Earle was coming out of the Federal building after the case was postponed a photographer tried to snap a picture of him, but Earle spied the camera man first and kicked the instrument out of his hand, smashing it. He then hastened to catch a train.

CHIEF SEBASTIAN ELECTED.

Head of the Los Angeles Police Wins Fight for Mayoralty.

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Charles E. Sebastian, Chief of Police, is today Mayor-elect of Los Angeles, according to indications of the nearly completed count of votes at yesterday's election. His estimated plurality over Frederick J. Whiffen, President of the City Council, was 5,000 votes.

Sebastian's election followed his acquittal on a charge of contributing to the dependency of Edith Serkin, a minor. His adherents asserted that the charges against the Chief were part of a plot to prevent his election.

Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey was elected to the City Council, and Mrs. Maud Crew Waters was elected to the Board of Education. The latter is President of one of the largest women's organizations in California.

ADVERTISEMENT.

E & W PORTWOOD

$25 to $50 Remnants to Measure, $20 and $25

Suit-ends from our spring sale—imported and domestic materials—at prices that barely cover the cost of making.

$25, $30 & $35 Materials, $20
40, 45 & 50 " , 25

There are many ends, enough for merely coat and trousers—stylish serges subjected to the same proportionate reduction. Then there are trouser-lengths of exceptional value. Call and inspect them. Sale ends Saturday.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES $20 TO $50

COMSTOCK TUNNEL RISES 150 PER CENT

Long Dormant Stock Suddenly Advances 12 Cents and Is the Day's Feature.

119,000 SHARES TRADED IN

Decision Against the Mexican Mining Company, Which Sued for Only $27,000, Is a Factor.

Like a ghost from the dead past, Comstock Tunnel Company stock rose into sudden popularity on the Stock Exchange yesterday and under heavy trading advanced 150 per cent. in the session. Expressed in monetary terms, the actual gain was confined to 12 cents a share, the net advance being from 8 cents to 20 cents, but the activity of the stock was exceptional as there had been scarcely a transaction for months until last Thursday. Comstock was the distinct feature of the day's business, the aggregate of sales amounting to 119,000 shares which was nearly one-third of the total of all transactions.

Comstock Tunnel stock enjoys the distinction of being the only issue on the board for which the commission for buying or selling is a half cent a share. This low commission was considered a factor in stirring up the issue from its comatose state. But outside this influence there were others more potent which seemed to appeal to the imagination of traders.

For several days rumors had been wafted about the Street that a suit decided in Nevada in favor of the company a week ago had yielded more of an advantage to the company than appeared at first. The suit involved a claim for $27,000 made against the Comstock by the Mexican Mining Company, a concern operating the erstwhile famous Comstock Lode, whose workings are drained by the tunnel. The complainant alleged that the Tunnel company owed it this sum as a rebate on royalties paid the Tunnel company under an agreement made more than twenty years ago, which had been considered by the Comstock officials as abrogated many years since.

While information about the suit did not indicate that the Tunnel Company would profit directly by the favorable decision, the impression seemed to be held in trading quarters that outgrowing developments from the action would warrant a stronger market position for the shares. Also there were reports of larke "striken" in properties adjacent to the tunnel, and, altogether, the Stock Exchange enjoyed a session containing many thrills that usually find expression on the Curb markets of New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

It was discovered after the close of business that the rise had appealed greatly to several holders of large blocks of Comstock, which had been carried for many years without a favorable opportunity for a sale. Two estates, whose aggregate holdings were about 40,000 shares, were reported on the Exchange to have distributed their stock somewhere between 9 cents and 15 cents. Evidence that this liquidation was conducted without disturbing prices was displayed in the last quarter hour of trading, when the buying was the most insistent of the day.

The Comstock Tunnel plays a prominent part in the romance of silver mining of the West. Theodore Sutro, a lawyer of Nevada, with infinite labor raised sufficient funds in the 70s to drive the tunnel for several miles through the base of the mountains on which the Comstock mines are situated. The purpose was to drain water from the workings, and the company was to get a royalty on every ton of ore taken from the mines afterward. The lode played out, and the tunnel company's earnings failed to come up to the expectations of the builders.

In 1889 the Comstock Tunnel Company was formed to take over the Sutro properties, which consisted of mining and timber land as well as the drainage system. The capital stock was and is $4,000,000, represented by 2,000,000 shares. A majority of the shares are owned by Franklin Leonard of Sutro, Nev., and his son, Franklin Leonard, Jr., a lawyer of 25 Broad Street. The Leonard family have been the principal backers of the company since the interest was obtained ten years ago.

PRINCESS GETS BODY GUARD

Engalitcheffs Leave Hotels Without Discussing Divorce.

Prince Nicholas Engalitcheff, once Russian Vice Consul at Chicago, whose wife, formerly Mrs. Evelyn Partridge Clayton, has sued for divorce, yesterday left the Biltmore, where he has been staying for some days past, after refusing to discuss the case. While the hotel people said they did not know where he had gone, it was reported that he had left for Chicago.

The Prince had lived with his wife and their 13-year-old son, Nicholas, Jr., at the Vanderbilt until a short time ago. There were rumors then of quarrels and serious differences. When the Espagne sailed for France on her last trip the Prince was on board, on his way to fight in the French Army. While en route he received a wireless message from his attorneys notifying him that his wife was about to bring suit. So when the Espagne landed he stayed on board and returned on her next trip, being met at the pier with a summons and complaint in the action. Various charges are made against the Prince, but only one co-respondent is named.

The Princess asks for the resoration of her maiden name and the custody of her son. No mention is made of alimony. Mrs. Clayton was the daughter of Charles W. Partridge, a wealthy member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and was well-to-do when she married the Prince, who it is said had only his salary from the Russian Consular Service.

At the Vanderbilt it was said yesterday that the Princess had gone out of town early in the day, leaving no indication as to where she was going or when she would return. Ex-Detective Sergeant William O'Brien, it is said, has been engaged by her as a bodyguard.

FARM LECTURES BEGIN.

Unemployment Taken Up by "Forward to the Land" League.

The first of a series of meetings on unemployment to be held through the Summer took place last night at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, under the auspices of the Labor Temple and the National Forward to the Land League. The speaker last night was Herbert Francis Sherwood, formerly connected with the United States Department of Immigration. Mr. Sherwood said the average immigrant, who was forced to take up unskilled labor here, was really a skilled laborer at agriculture, and he should be given an opportunity to get to the country instead of remaining in the cities to compete with American labor.

The meetings in June and the speakers will be: June 9, Walter Lincoln Sears, Superintendent of the Municipal Employment Bureau; June 16, John J. Dillon, Commissioner of Food and Markets; June 23, Van Evrie Kilpatrick, President of the National School Garden Association; June 30, William Alberti Whiting, Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House. After that meetings will be held Wednesday and Sunday nights.

CITY BREVITIES.

Engineers have decided that the injuries to the Holland-America liner Ryndam, caused by the collision with the Joseph Cuneo on May 26, can be repaired at her pier in Hoboken without going into dry dock. Her cargo has been unloaded.

The jury in the Supreme Court in the suit of Arthur Voegtlin against the Shubert-Anderson Company for $5,000 for breach of contract disagreed yesterday and was discharged. Mr. Voegtlin was an "originator of ideas" at the Hippodrome.

The Public Service Commission has dismissed the charges filed against Walter T. Edgerton, its Assistant Supervising Transit Inspector. It was charged that Edgerton promised Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials immunity for failure to comply with an order requiring the display of signs in the cars of the company.

Ira N. Patchin, secretary to Corporation Counsel Polk, while looking out of his office window on the sixteenth floor of the Municipal Building yesterday saw a fire on the site of the new Court House, at Lafayette and Duane Streets. Ten days ago Mr. Patchin discovered a fire on the same spot. He notified the Fire Department on the eleventh floor.

Thomas M. Finnigan, Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Education, denied yesterday that he had made an attack upon the Controller or the city authorities in relation to appropriations for educational purposes at a meeting of the Committee on Education a week ago. He said he only answered questions which the President and other members of the committee put to him.

ATTACHMENT ISSUED ON MISSOURI PACIFIC

Holder of $72,000 Overdue Notes Begins Suit in the State Courts.

IS LITTLE TO LEVY UPON

Office Furniture Only Property in New York—Extension Agreement Declared Operative.

The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railway, having received on deposit for extension $21,349,000 of the $25,000,000 notes of the company due June 1, declared the extension agreement operative at noon yesterday. Within an hour after the announcement, however, a dissatisfied holder of the company's notes started action to obtain payment. He obtained an attachment in the State courts and this is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

The action was brought by E. E. Ravellain of 322 West 118th Street, through his attorney, Enos T. Geer of 31 Nassau Street. Mr. Ravellain presented $72,000 of the notes for payment at the company's office, 165 Broadway, and was told by Vice President Finley J. Shepard that neither the notes or the semi-annual interest which was due on June 1 could be paid. Then Mr. Ravellain filed his suit. Other dissatisfied noteholders also presented their notes during the day, but only one suit has been brought so far.

It was said on behalf of the railway company that Mr. Ravellain did not appear on the books as the owner of any of the notes. According to Mr. Geer, his attorney, Mr. Ravellain purchased the notes in lots and never had them entered in his name. Mr. Geer said that his client owned the notes himself and did not represent other interests.

Under the court attachment the Sheriff may seize any of the property of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in this State. It was said yesterday by company officials that the property consisted only of office furniture. From the company's point of view the attachment suit was not regarded seriously and it was asserted that it would have no effect on the extension agreement.

There remains outstanding $3,496,000 of the notes. A Director of the company said yesterday that holders of only $1,500,000 of the notes appeared to be holding out for a cash payment.

The Board of Directors, with a view of getting all of the notes deposited, extended the time for making deposits to June 7. Those who have deposited will receive the overdue interest today while those who have not deposited will not get their interest unless they deposit before June 7. This statement was issued by the company:

The Board of Directors at their meeting this morning declared the extension agreement of April 9, 1915, operative as to the the deposited notes, and tomorrow holders of receipts for deposited notes may, by presenting their receipts and the usual income tax certificates, obtain from any of the depositaries their June 1, 1915, interest and the extension commission of one-half of 1 per cent.

The time for further deposits has been extended until Monday, June 7.

Holders of undeposited notes can obtain their June 1, 1915, interest and the extension commission of one-half of 1 per cent. only by depositing their notes with one of the designated depositaries subject to the extension agreement.

Now that the noteholders realize that the company cannot and will not provide for the payment of any of the unextended notes the board believes that practically all of the remaining notes will be deposited for extension, as obviously the principal ground for hesitation of noteholders has been the fear that at the last minute provision would be made for the payment of the unextended notes.

The Board of Directors is very much gratified by the confidence manifested by the noteholders, not only by reason of the liberal deposits of notes already made but by the apparent disinclination of any of the noteholders to embarrass the company by suing upon their notes.

There seems to be a general realization that it is best for all concerned, including the noteholders, that the resent Board of Directors should have an opportunity of completing and submitting to the security holders the plan now in course of preparation for readjusting the financial structure of the company and thereby provide for the payment of the extended notes in cash and for the further requirements of the company. In other words, the disposition of all concerned seems to be to co-operate in carrying out the policy indicated in the circular of the Proxy Committee by whose votes the present Directors were elected.

It was said yesterday that there had been no indication of any concerted action on the part of the dissatisfied note holders to block the extension agreement.

WOMAN'S TEMPLE IS SOLD.

Bought in Foreclosure Proceedings by the Chicago Field Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Woman's Temple Building was sold at public auction under foreclosure proceedings today. It was bought in by the Field Museum of Natural History, holder of the first mortgage bonds, for $631,000. The Woman's Temple Building Association has twelve months in which to redeem the foreclosure sale, and other creditors three additional months, at the end of which time, Sept. 2, 1916, title to the property will pass to the new purchaser.

The famous building, which is the home of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and is at the southwest corner of Monroe and La Salle Streets, was sold in the rooms of the Chicago Real Estate Board, by Master in Chancery Mason. The sale followed foreclosure proceedings begun last December by the Museum Trustees because of defaulted bond interest. While the Temple Association has a year in which to redeem the building, there is little hope that this will be accomplished, according to President George Mannierre.

MOHAWK

THE NEW SUMMER COLLAR MADE WITH TIE SLIDE SPACE

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

SERVICE, as we see it, means, among other things, keeping stocks FULL up to the last minute. So last Monday a member of the firm went to Chicago to buy additional Summer Suits. Quite by accident he chanced upon a biggish lot of suits—coming through late, because of delayed arrivals of woolens. He bought them ALL—for thus he secured a very special price. And New York men will absorb any quantity of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes at such values as we can offer today. Hence this news:

Special Purchase of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

VARSITY Fifty Five, the newest suit model, in tartans, pencil stripes, and all the popular fabrics made to sell regularly at $25, $28, $30, $32.50—here at $19.50

Many of the most attractive suits—made of fine imported woolens, almost all silk lined (⅛, ¼ or full) would be good values at $35, $40 and $45. These we are marking $27.50

At both prices we have added occasional odd suits from our regular stock

The Values in this special purchase are the greatest we have ever been able to offer so early in the season.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
Broadway, below Chambers St. 246-248 West 125th St. } (Open Evenings)

LITTLE KISS THIEF FINED $10

Big Woman Says Boy of 16 Persisted Till She Punched Him.

Zindel Kamp, an undersized youth, who said he was 16 years old, appeared in Men's Night Court last night on the charge of attempting to kiss Mrs. Bertha Mendelsohn of 2,023 Concourse, the Bronx, a large and handsome woman with fair hair and an indignant manner.

With flashing eyes Mrs. Mendelsohn testified that Kamp, after hanging two window shades in her residence, had caught her in his arms in the hallway and had tried to kiss her. She said that she landed a heavy blow on his face which broke his hold, and then screamed for servants to come to her defense. Kamp darted out of the door and ran, she said. Later he was arrested at 1,716 Fairmount Place.

On the witness stand Kamp said that he might have stumbled and jostled Mrs. Mendelsohn accidentally, but denied any further aggression. He also denied that Mrs. Mendelsohn had struck him. Magistrate Deuel fined Kamp $10.

BECKER GAINS NEW HOPE.

Cheered by Prospect of Federal Review of Case, Wife Says.

Mrs. Charles Becker spent several hours yesterday afternoon talking to her husband in the death house at Sing Sing. After her return, she said last night at her home, 2291 University Avenue, the Bronx:

"Mr. Becker has almost recovered from the blow of the decision of the Court of Appeals and is in much better spirits. He is looking forward hopefully now to the plan of appealing to the United States Supreme Court."

Regarding a declaration made by Mrs. Becker that Governor Whitman, when District Attorney, had offered immunity to Becker, if he would "squeal," District Attorney Perkins said:

"As far as I know, no such offer was ever made. If any one did go to Becker with such an offer, it was probably some one who had no authority to speak for the District Attorney's office."

CITY FINDS JOBS FOR 287.

Labor Market Improved in May, Public Employment Bureau Says.

The condition of the labor market for the month of May, according to the Public Employment Bureau of the city, shows a substantial improvement in the number of orders for first-class help, as compared with the preceding month. Some of the largest industrial concerns in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have been added to the bureau's list of patrons. The bureau has more than 25,000 male and female help registered for employment, representing practically every kind of trade, profession or calling. The bureau issued a bulletin yesterday which said:

Business is exceedingly good in centres where the activities are due to the manufacture of munitions of war.

The demand for building tradesmen and machinists has steadily increased, and where conditions have been right it has been supplied.

There has been a very slight improvement in the demand for culinary help, which is due mainly to the increased activities at the Summer resorts.

The demand for help in the garment trades is quiet. A considerable number of store, mercantile, and industrial female help is idle.

In May 278 employers' applications were received, calling for 358 persons, 281 male and 77 female. There were 1,679 individuals, 1,226 male and 413 female registered for employment. There were 709 persons referred to positions, and 287 positions were reported as filled by the bureau.

DIES AFTER BURGLAR'S VISIT

Fright Kills Mother of American Telegraph Company Vice President.

NEWBURG, Ind., June 2.—Mrs. Eva Bethell, 72, mother of Union N. Bethell of New York, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, died here tonight, from fright, physicians said.

Mrs. Bethell said just before she expired that a burglar had entered her home and threatened to shoot her if she did not give him money. The burglar has not been apprehended.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. SATURDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN & DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Ned Wayburn's 6-Cylinder Laugh Producer, SHE'S IN AGAIN

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Next Week—NORA BAYES.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.25 Other Mats.....25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. ALL LAUGHS

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. TWIN BEDS

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eve. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25 & 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "ERMINIE"

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Century Theatre CENTRAL PARK W., 62d to 63d Sts. Tomorrow & Saturday Nights At 8 Saturday Matinee at 2 LAMBS' ANNUAL GAMBOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS FUND OF AMERICA GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED Victor Herbert & His Orchestra Seats Now on Sale at Box Office. PRICES: $3, $2, $1.

STADIUM CITY COLLEGE OF N. Y. 136th-138th Sts. & Amst. Av. POSITIVELY LAST 2 PERFORMANCES. TOMORROW (Friday) at 4:30 Lillah McCARTHY—Granville BARKER "The Trojan Women" SATURDAY (June 5) at 4:30 "Iphigenia in Tauris" TICKETS, $2 TO 50c., AT McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S & ALL TICKET OFFICES. BOX OFFICE AT STADIUM Open Daily 9 to 5.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 BENEFIT CONCERT for the POLISH VICTIMS RELIEF FUND Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria Under Personal Patronage of MR. IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI

NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS Steeplechase CONEY'S ONLY FUNNY PLACE DANCING—ROLLER SKATING RAIN OR SHINE—ALWAYS FINE

TICKETS FOR THE LAMBS' GAMBOL ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE OPENING NIGHT. NEWMAN'S THEATRE TICKET SHOP, 1,483 Broadway. Telephones—Bryant 8267-8268-516.

LUNA The Wonderful Attraction That made Coney Island famous.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. Mme. EMMA CALVE. TRIXIE FRIGANZA. WHITING & BURT. Clifton Webb and others.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. 2:30 & 8:30. "Love, Snow & Ice." "The Goddess." Beg. 8th., "Meet Me at 7."

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. Next Sat., 10 A. M.. Marguerite Clarke, "Pretty Sister of Jose." Strand Orch. & Soloists. CHILDREN'S SHOW.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n 25c Every Day MUSEE Columbia, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. LEW KELLY & THE REHMAN SHOW. Today.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS On Easiest Terms. $1 Down; $1 Weekly and up. Complete stock of records Open Evenings. Write, call, phone 632 Cols. A. H. MAYERS, 1,983 B'way, near 67th. 790 9th Av., near 53d St.

Not Only Food But Fun

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A cabaret of 20 unexcelled acts furnishes an entertainment of wide variety. Evenings, 7 to 1.

Superior Seven - Course Luncheon—75c. (Music)

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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York

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Greatest Luncheon and Dinner Place in New York

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HOFBRAU HAUS BROADWAY & 30TH ST.

FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN, $1.00. ALSO A LA CARTE.

Recommended this evening:

A delicate Bisque of Clams with Essence of Celery. A slice of Kennebec Salmon, broiled to perfection, a la maitre d'hotel, with cucumbers. Or a rice-fed Squab, roasted with a bouquet of the daintiest of Spring Vegetables in a casserole.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street Phone 9640 Columbus

NEW FACES NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE

Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.

In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

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TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST.

Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's best HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Fourteen East Sixtieth St. A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTELS—OUT OF THE CITY.

The A ALBERT SAATO Academy of Dancing B'way, 86th to 87th St. Phone 6435 Schuyler. THE DANCES OF TODAY Taught Privately or in Class. Lessons Gone

Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4974. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 24 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 427. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

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MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 47th St. Ballroom Classes.